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Bond Drive: $62,400,000; Navy Opens Seabee Lists; New Polish Cabinet Plans

The World's Day—November 27, 1944

Boston: Smaller Bond Sales Total $26,200,000

Massachusetts purchases of War Bonds in the Sixth War Loan drive reached $62,400,000, or 8.8 per cent of the State's $706,000,000 over-all quota. Sales of Series E bonds totaled $26,200,000, or 15.1 per cent of the $173,000,000 State quota on individual bonds. [Page 5.]

Living costs in Boston dropped one half of 1 per cent last month, leaving prices 1 per cent higher than a year ago and 23.8 per cent above January, 1941, Wendell D. Macdonald, Regional Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, reports. [Page 5.]

Three lowest ranks in police and fire department forces will receive a salary increase of $200 per year as of Dec. 1, Mayor Tobin announced today. In the police department, this applies to patrolmen, sergeants, lieutenants; in the fire department, to privates, lieutenants, and captains.

Washington: Navy Reopens Seabee Enlistment

The Navy reopened enlistments for its construction battalions, popularly known as the Seabees, to men between the ages of 17 and 50. At least several thousand will be recruited, it was announced.

A House subcommittee unanimously approved a proposed constitutional amendment to break up the Senate's traditional two-thirds vote control over treaties. It sent to the House Judiciary Committee a resolution which, if adopted by Congress and approved by three fourths of the states, will provide that future treaties be ratified by a simple majority vote in both branches of Congress.

Military personnel will be available again this year to help out the railroads during the Christmas rush. Both the Army and Navy, the Office of Defense Transportation reported, have authorized their personnel to take jobs with the railroads while absent on pass and during off-duty periods.

In Europe: Polish Socialists Plan Cabinet

The Polish Socialist Party in London, led by Premier-designate Jan Kwapinski, was reported ready to proceed with an effort to form a new Polish Cabinet despite a crisis caused by the Peasant Party's secession from the coalition government and the resignation of premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk.

Belgium's Cabinet gathered in Brussels for an emergency meeting to consider a crisis arising from a clash between anti-government demonstrators and Belgian state police in front of the Chamber of Deputies. Forty-five civilians and about 12 gendarmes were wounded in the clash. [Page 13.]

Swiss Minister of War, Dr. Karl Kobelt, replying to Russian press charges that Switzerland is aiding Germany, said in a radiocast speech that his country wanted friendly relations with Russia, but would not accept dictation.

At Pertuis, 27 miles north of Marseille, a local French Resistance Committee has constituted itself a people's court for the trial of five men who are reported to have attacked the local barracks with hand grenades, killing 34 members of a Republican security force and injuring 18 others.

National: Train Service Resumed in Chicago

Train service of the Chicago and North Shore Railroad and the Chicago, Aurora and Elgin Railroads was resumed after a 17-day stoppage as the officials of two railroad brotherhoods involved accepted the five-cent wage increase recommended by a Presidential board. Retroactive to February or April in individual cases, the rates are now 97 cents an hour for motormen and conductors, and 85 cents for collectors and brakemen.

Production was resumed at the Watervliet, N. Y., plant of the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation, ending a week's work stoppage by 1,200 employees. The Regional War Labor Board on Nov. 25 directed the workers to go back on the basis of the "status quo" at the time the stoppage began, pending WLB review.

A strike of millwrights in two foundry divisions of the Ford Motor Company plant at River Rouge in the Detroit area forced closing of the two divisions and made 4,500 employees idle in a dispute over work schedules.

Middle East: Saed's Cabinet Replaced in Iran

A new Iranian Cabinet has been formed under the premiership of Baiat Sakunes-Yautane to replace that of Mohammed Saed, according to a Moscow radiocast. The Saed Cabinet resigned after rejection of Russia's request for oil concessions in northern Iran.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle had an audience in Cairo with King Farouk of Egypt. General de Gaulle is en route to Moscow to confer with Premier Joseph Stalin.

Greek guerrilla forces will disband in accordance with an agreement reached at a meeting between Premier George Papandreou and leftwing ministers, according to informed sources in Athens.

Two Turkish purchasing commissions are en route to the United States to purchase $135,000,000 worth of American goods, including railroad equipment and industrial machinery.

Americas: Chile Protests Border Violation

Chile protested to Bolivia over the violation of the Chilean border by Bolivian troops who pursued three rebels over the border last week, it was reported by Reuter in Santiago de Chile.

The newspaper El Liberal of Balcarce in Argentina was ordered closed for publishing an editorial entitled "We Want to Be Free," it was announced by authorities of Buenos Aires Province.

Far East: Nelson Sets China's Production Goal

In Chungking, Donald M. Nelson declared that his goal was to double China's war production within the next six months. Experts who accompanied Mr. Nelson to China report Chinese steel plants working only one shift six days a week. They declared production could be increased substantially.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Widespread Adoption of FM Seen as Postwar Radio Move

By Albert D. Hughes

Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A broadscale postwar move by the radiocasting industry to its "new room in the ether spectrum" —FM radiocasting—was predicted today by speakers from the General Electric Company at a company conference on its postwar plans in radio and television at the Hotel Statler.

In general, the speakers predicted that after the war a great percentage of American radio listening will be in the frequency modulation type of radiocasting, a staticless, high-frequency form of transmission which is held superior to the current AM or amplitude modulation system in use now.

Speakers emphasized that the advent of FM radiocasting would not mean the elimination of the AM method. Some expressed the opinion that with FM replacing many of the low-powered AM stations, the remaining high-powered AM radiocasters would be able to give better service to the needs of regional broadcasting as channels became less crowded and reception thus made easier in the outlying sections.

The emergence of television as an important radiocasting enterprise was also forecast.

At the opening session devoted to postwar radio plans W. R. David, sales manager of radio broadcast equipment of G. E.'s electron-

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Weather Predictions

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capital 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Canton—Today.

Revere (Ward 2)—Tomorrow. (Ward 3), Wednesday.

Campaigning None, The Captain Won

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., Nov. 27

Secretary of State E. D. Fuller said today he had received from Thomas C. Hill, acting for Capt. Carroll Stafford of Laconia, Republican candidate for re-election as Belknap County Register of Probate, the following campaign expense statement:

"Captain Stafford is in England, did not campaign, spent no money, and did not receive any."

Captain Stafford won re-election.

Tobin Urged To Act on New Economies Now

By Bertram B. Johansson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

High hopes were expressed today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce that Mayor Tobin could greatly benefit Boston's financial position during his term as Governor, and urged him to initiate during the few remaining weeks of his term as Mayor "many needed changes in our municipal affairs while he still holds the reins."

Citing the pressing demands being made all down the line by city employees for salary boosts the Chamber's Committee on Municipal Finance recommended that before any increases are granted an over-all survey be made to determine whether city staffs are still over-manned, as the Boston Finance Commission and other civic groups have frequently stressed.

The Chamber added that until such a survey is made, it is unequivocally "opposed to any group salary increases. There are so many advantages connected with city employment," the statement continued, "that merely stating a person's salary does not tell the story."

Survey Urged

The Chamber recommended that such a survey be made by persons entirely independent of City Hall and proposed that it be launched under the auspices of the Finance Commission.

Changes in the Commonwealth's laws which would enable municipalities to receive a larger share of the revenues collected by the State were stressed by the Chamber as important for Boston's financial future. "This has long been an objective of the Governor-elect, and perhaps greater headway will now be made," the Chamber's Finance Committee pointed out, as it expressed the hope that the new Governor and new Mayor would give this matter their earliest consideration.

Questioning the yardstick used by City assessors in making real estate assessments, the Chamber reported that an analysis of sales of real estate in Boston from the first of the year up to Oct. 1 showed that in 675 sales the aggregate sales price of $13,933,599 amounted to only 57 per cent of the 1944 assessed values of $24,641,408.

The Chamber urged that "the City government continues to depreciate the value of much of the real estate by syphoning an excessive amount of income through overassessment which is an evil in more ways than one. It leads to abatements in excess of the over-

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Superfortresses Blast Tokyo Again; Allies Cut New Path to Strasbourg; Nazis Dig Trenches to Defend Reich

Associated Press Radiophoto from OWI

Key Figures in Rome Crisis

Crown Prince Umberto, lieutenant general of Italy, salutes as he reviews troops of his realm, in company with other Italian dignitaries. On Nov. 26 the Government of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi (second from left) resigned, Count Carlo Sforza (left) was mentioned widely as his successor.

Reversion to 1918 type of warfare held likely as second phase of Battle of Germany.

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEISWEILER, Germany, Nov. 27—A reversion to trench warfare reminiscent of World War I becomes the outstanding possibility of the second phase of the battle of Germany—the phase about to begin.

The first was the Siegfried phase. It took more than two months to complete, and found the American First Army fighting not only through dragon's-teeth tank traps and pillboxes, but also through the Hurtgen Forest where the most brutal warfare since the June invasion landings took place.

That first difficult phase through the outer defenses of the Reich is now completed. But the fighting ahead may surpass it in sheer ferocity and will differ completely in the type of terrain and method of German defense. This time the Germans have no pillboxes and no forest land.

Booby Traps Developed

This time their chief defense will be the old-fashioned infantry trench reinforced with surrounding mine fields and barbed-wire entanglements, the latter's chief new accoutrement being the attached booby trap which goes off when the wire is disturbed.

The Germans are making no attempt to conceal their new defenses between the present front line and the Rhine River.

Aerial photographs disclose fresh gashes in the earth at intervals all the way from the Weisweiler area to cologne. West of Duren these connecting trenches form a great semicircle where presumably the chief defense will be infantry manning machine guns.

Photographs disclose layer upon layer of these trenches, the forward ones being reinforced by those closer in to the city.

On the other side of Duren the semicircular pattern ceases. It is succeeded by a double line of trenches stretching for miles.

Foxholes Stabilized

The vast new trench system is a clever expansion of that most elementary of modern military earthworks, the foxhole. Hundreds of foxholes were dug weeks ago by German soldiers falling back under Allied bombing and artillery assault. If the Germans had found it necessary to continue to fall back as rapidly as in France and Belgium the foxholes would have been abandoned after a few days' use.

But when the front became relatively stabilized so did the foxholes. Trenches were dug from one foxhole to another. Then one community of foxholes was connected to another by much bigger trenches until today the area which faces Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' Army is laced by a great network of them.

Nothing more definitely establishes the intention of the German High Command to have a showdown battle on the east side of the Rhine. The showdown is likely to take the form of an attempted deadlock with the Boche forces manning a 1944 edition of the Hindenburg Line.

Civilian Labor Used

Into the effort of preparing these defenses has gone not only the labor of German troops, but civilian workers as well, including women.

Whatever the desperation of German resistance in this new Hindenburg Line, the fighting will hardly surpass in violence that which is now about concluded in the Hurtgen Forest.

In penetrating this thickly wooded area southeast of Aachen,

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American planes sink 16 Nippon ships off Luzon—Clark heads Allied troops in Italy.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

A second attack on Tokyo in three days by Superfortresses based on Saipan gives some indication of America's growing air power in the Pacific.

The rapid follow-up of an expedition—of 40 bombers, according to the Japanese—from the 21st Bomber Command, based on the single small strip at Saipan, shows a completeness of organization that bodes ill for the Japanese homeland in the near future.

The second raid, led by Brig. Gen. Hayward Hansell, included very few airmen who took part in the attack of Nov. 24. According to Tokyo, it flew at a high altitude over central Honshu for nearly two hours before making the return trip of 1,500 miles to the Marianas.

Full details of the second raid still are awaited. The main target of the first was stated to be the Nakajima Aircraft Company's Musashina factory in northwest Tokyo.

Simultaneously with the second raid, other B-29's, based on China, ranged over to Thailand and bombed strategic targets in Bangkok, the Capital.

Meanwhile, Admiral Halsey's carrier-based airmen, according to reports released over the week-end, flew over Luzon Nov. 24 and sank a Japanese heavy cruiser, a destroyer, and 14 other ships and 72 planes in the Manila area, bringing to 250 the total of Japanese ships immobilized around Luzon since Sept. 20, not counting the 59 ships sunk or disabled in the Philippines battle.

These airmen also announced the rescue of the complete crew of one of the two B-29's lost in the first Tokyo raid.

On the Western Front, the terrific task of the six Allied armies in their mighty struggle against the Wehrmacht's heavy defenses in rain and sleet-sodden terrain was eased somewhat by clear weather, which allowed masses of fighters and bombers to prepare the ground in front of them. Some 1,300 American heavy bombers and fighters swept over the northwest corner of Germany, raiding, among other points, railway yards at Offenburg and Bingen on the Rhine.

In the Strasbourg sector, General Patch's Seventh Army opened a new corridor to the Alsace-Lorraine Capital through the Saale Gap in the Vosges Mountains, south of where General LeClerc's French contingent pushed into the city last week. A dozen forts were captured around the city and two German Generals were captured.

Farther north, around Metz, where the Germans were organizing strong counterattacks, General Patton's Third Army captured Rierange, 17 miles northeast of the fortress city. Around Aachen, slow progress continued in the grim and costly battle of the Hürtgen Forest, where General Hodges' First Army entered the town of Hürtgen.

At the north end of the 300-mile front the British virtually wiped out the last German salient west of the Maas.

Meanwhile, changes of command in the Mediterranean theater place General Clark in complete command of the 15th Army Group in Italy, in place of General Alexander, who becomes a Field Marshal and replaces General Wilson in command of the whole Mediterranean theater. General Wilson takes the place formerly occupied by Field Marshal Dill as Chief of the British military mission in Washington.

Air Over Orient:

A sizable force of B-29's bombed the Tokyo industrial area for the

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Hull Resignation Accepted By Roosevelt 'Regretfully'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt disclosed today that he might go away on a vacation and asserted that he might surprise everybody.

Answering a news-conference question, he said he might go to most any point, north, east, south, or west, and that his plans were somewhat in a state of flux.

Without any amplification, he added he might surprise everyone.

While he has repeatedly expressed a hope for another meeting with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin, the most recent indications have been that it would be deferred until early next year.

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—President Roosevelt announced at a hastily called news conference this noon that he had accepted with deep regret Secretary of State Cordell Hull's resignation. His resignation, however, would not become effective until a successor was appointed, the President added, refusing steadfastly to discuss possibilities.

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized twice during the conference that he intended to keep in close touch with Mr. Hull, who, though he would have no formal post or title, would serve as adviser on foreign policy.

Mr. Hull has been confined to the United States Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Md., for some weeks and while the President reported that he was coming along all right, he said that the physicians had felt that the Secretary's complete recovery might be retarded by a continuance of the heavy responsibilities Mr. Hull has been carrying.

Roosevelt Visits Hull

Mr. Roosevelt, it was learned, has visited the Secretary several times during the past weeks, the last visit being yesterday afternoon. The President's final decision to accept Mr. Hull's resignation, it is believed, was made then. The resignation has been submitted and accepted formally, he added, but he did not anticipate making them public, as much of their contents was of a personal nature.

Reports of the Secretary's resignation because of ill health came to a head this morning as the President's secretary, Stephen Early, confirmed yesterday's lengthy discussion between the President and his Cabinet chief and as Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., called off a scheduled press conference. The hastily called press conference at the White House was hardly over before the Undersecretary was seen driving to the

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Italian Crisis: Monarchists Win Victory?

ROME, Nov. 27 (AP)—Premier Ivanoe Bonomi's Government has offered its resignation as a result of two weeks of crisis over a program for war-torn and hungry Italy, but his Cabinet was reported still conducting normal business last night.

A brief communiqué yesterday said Signor Bonomi had decided to resign when representatives of the six parties forming his coalition Government failed to agree on a program for governing the country, but it was said later that Crown Prince Umberto, lieutenant general of the realm, had reserved decision on the resignation.

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It still is too early to say whether yesterday's resignation of the Bonomi Government, following a protracted political crisis, has served to clarify the political atmosphere in liberated Italy.

As pointed out in these columns last week, there will be no lessening of the current political tension unless important changes are made. At this writing, it by no means is certain that the Italian political scene is ripe for such changes, especially as no government can function without Allied approval.

Furthermore, there has been additional evidence to the effect that, as far as regards the position of Crown Prince Umberto, the current crisis has been handled with considerable political skill. All indications continue to point to the influence of Crown Princess Marie Jose, whose excellent relations

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

U. S. Faces Price-Rise Demand To Meet Steel Wage Increases

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—The Government now faces a demand for higher prices from the steel industry to meet the cost of pay advances granted in a week-end decision by the National War Labor Board in the long-delayed "Little Steel" formula case affecting 86 companies.

The next big question Washington is asking is: "Who pays the cost of the new decision? Will higher steel costs be passed on to the rest of industry and to government, in the form of higher prices, or will they be absorbed by the steel corporations out of profits and dividend checks?

Since the steel industry is a basic enterprise upon which most other heavy industries rest, it is accepted that a steel price rise might lead to a general rise of prices, with possible inflationary effect. Apparently the question of price effect hinges upon action of the Office of Price Administration and of Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization.

Seven Concessions

Summarizing the Nov. 25 decision, it granted, in whole or part, about 7 of the 14 demands by the Congress of Industrial Organizations steel workers' union, estimated to concede the equivalent of from 5 cents to 7 cents an hour in benefits, on the average, to approximately 400,000 steel workers.

The steel workers' basic demand for a 17-cents-an-hour wage increase was rejected by the NWLB pending the result of a presidential decision on labor's demand for basic revision of American wage policy.

Under the decision, some steel workers get extensive benefits, others only minor adjustments. Here are salient points of the decision in brief, taking up workers' various demands:

Guaranteed annual wage—Rejected. Board asks President to name commission to study matter.

Elimination of existing geographic differentials—Rejected flatly.

Retroactive wage adjustments—Concessions on shift premiums, additional vacations, wage-inequality adjustments, and reclassifications granted, with individual retroactive payments running from $40 to several hundred dollars.

Principal wage concessions—Allowance of a 4-cents-an-hour premium for workers on the second shift; 6 cents an hour for those on the third shift. (C. I. O. had demanded 5 cents and 10 cents an hour, respectively).

Adjustment of intraplant wage inequalities—Concessions here are believed to be worth another 2½ cents an hour on the average.

Increased vacations—The NWLB orders one week after the first year, two weeks after five years. Present schedule is: one week after three years; two weeks after 15 years.

The foregoing high lights of the decision were achieved principally by votes of public members of the NLWB. C. I. O. members dissented on four issues, American Federation of Labor members on three, and industry members dissented on six. An industry statement sharply protested some phases of the decision.

William H. Davis, NWLB Chairman, at a press conference said the "Little Steel" wage formula

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B-29 Trip Hammer Falls on Tokyo Anew In 'Second Front' of Philippine Air War

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FAR EASTERN AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Philippine Islands, Nov. 27—The Superfortress raids on Japan from bases in the Marianas, which began a week ago, are expected to relieve the pressure of the continuing air battle here in the Philippines.

Regularly scheduled heavy air strikes on such points as Japan proper, Formosa, and along the China Coast should force the Japanese to concentrate a large share of their air force for defense around their homeland.

The Superfortress raids, therefore, are something in the nature of a "second front in the air"—having the effect of cutting down on the hitherto unlimited reinforcement of the Japanese Philippines air front from the north.

Although American aircraft have been able to operate with relative freedom over many parts of the Philippines, it is not yet possible to say that complete air superiority has been won. The Far Eastern Air Force here on Leyte has its hands more than full maintaining the local air superiority which it gained after a tough uphill climb.

The Japanese have admitted officially that American aircraft control the skies over Leyte. But they continue to send in bombers

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2,000-Plane Blows From Sea Forecast

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 27

The Navy's carrier fleet will be able to launch 1,500 to 2,000 planes in single strikes at the Japanese on a "not very" distant day, Rear Admiral John H. Cassady said today.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

B-29 HEADQUARTERS ON SAIPAN, Nov. 27—Industrial targets in Tokyo have been struck for the second time in 72 hours by American Superfortresses.

The speed with which the second raid followed the first has perhaps set a record for such large-scale air operations. Certainly the fact that a force comparable to the one which opened the drive Nov. 24 was followed so soon by a second attack gives some indication of the resources behind this new 21st Bomber Command.

Scarcely had the Superforts set their double-tired landing wheels onto the strip Nov. 25 than ground crews, mechanics, armorers, and gasoline gangs were at work getting planes ready for the second strike. All day Nov. 26 and through the night, gasoline tank trucks were pumping thousands of gallons of high-octane power into Superfort fuel reservoirs while armorers racked hundreds of bombs in the gaping bays.

As members of the Nov. 23 raid told their story, it became clear that at first the Japanese were stunned, but that well before the last bombers reached Tokyo, a swarm of 100 enemy fighters and heavy ack-ack met the well-ordered ranks of gleaming Superfortresses.

All were elated by the fact that

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

G. I.'s Recall Boston Christmas

Somewhere in France some soldiers who worked at the Port of Boston and who remembered their last Christmas here with real pleasure have banded together to send $112 back to Boston to help pay for similar good times for other servicemen.

The money was inclosed in a letter just received by Miss Judith E. Stromdahl, director of the Salvation Army's Red Shield Service Club, with the direction that she buy some needed article for the Club.

The letter reads:

Dear Miss Stromdahl:

The fellows of the 300th Port Company, 518th Port Battalion —the boys who really enjoyed themselves at your Club—wish to express their token of appreciation by asking you to accept this small gift ($112) to purchase some needed article for the Red Shield. For the good will, friendliness, and the many other good turns that were shown to us, we do not expect to repay you, but we do want you to know that we did thoroughly enjoy ourselves while in Boston, thanks to you and your workers for your everlasting hospitality.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Frank J. Momano.

The same group gave the club a Christmas present of $30 in 1943.

Small Arms Issues Call for War Workers

War workers were urged to return to their jobs at plants of the New England Small Arms Corporation by Col. H. B. Sheets, commanding the Boston Ordnance District, as he announced today that the call for more small arms for the European invasion will result in an increase by one third of the number of Browning Automatic Rifles produced in this district.

While the former employees of the Boston Wire Company in Crompton, R. I., and the Blake Manufacturing Company in Clinton were appealed to directly by Colonel Sheets, he added that those who desire to work in this new speed-up on the home-front production drive should contact these companies as well as other small arms plants.

Awards Planned

Ten decorations, including seven Silver Star medals and three Bronze Star medals, will be presented at ceremonies in the First Service Command tomorrow morning, it was announced today. Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general of the First Service Command, will make the presentations, most of them posthumous awards to families of the heroes.

The decorations are as follows:

Silver Star, award to First Lieut. Alfred F. Reid, Infantry, to be presented to Mrs. Natalie A. Reid, wife, Cambridge.

Silver Star, posthumously awarded to Second Lieut. Oscar B. Colley, Jr., Infantry, to be presented to Oscar B. Colley, Sr., father, Swampscott.

Silver Star, posthumously awarded to Staff Sergeant Sabba A. Kaliff, Infantry, to be presented to Mrs. Rose Kaliff, mother, Fall River.

Silver Star, posthumously awarded to Sergeant James R. Driscoll, Infantry, to be presented to William Driscoll, father, Dorchester.

Silver Star, posthumously awarded to Pfc. Lester F. Glover, Jr., Infantry, to be presented to Lester F. Glover, Sr., father, Chelsea.

Silver Star, awarded to John R. Harrington (former Pfc., Infantry), to be presented to John R. Harrington, Roslindale.

Silver Star, posthumously awarded to Private Eugene F. McCarthy, Infantry, to be presented to Mrs. Barbara A. McCarthy, wife, Fall River.

Bronze Star Medal, posthumously awarded to Sergeant Charles P. Burrows, Infantry, to be presented to Mrs. T. Jackson, mother, Belmont.

Bronze Star Medal, posthumously awarded to Pfc. Marino Filosi, Infantry, to be presented to Mrs. Gertrude Filosi, wife, Somerville.

Bronze Star Medal, posthumously awarded to Private Frank Armano, Infantry, to be presented to Michael Armano, father, Roslindale.

Cruiser Launching

Launching of the heavy cruiser U. S. S. Columbus in the Quincy shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company next Thursday, was announced by the First Naval District recently.

The heavy cruiser will be sponsored by Mrs. Edward G. Meyers of Columbus, Ohio, while Mayor James A. Rhodes of that city will head a delegation coming to Quincy for the ceremonies.

On the same day the destroyer Benner will go down the ways at the Bath, Maine, yards of the Bath Iron Works. Mrs. Herman C. Benner, of Arlington, mother of the Marine Corps Lieutenant Stanley G. Benner, for whom the fighting ship will be named, is to be the sponsor.

On Nov. 29, the ocean-going rescue tug ATR-12 will be launched at the Semple shipbuilding yard in Boothbay Harbor, Maine. Sponsor of the craft will be Mrs. Bert G. Sherman, Jr., wife of the yard piping superintendent.

Christmas for Wacs

Christmas at home for all Wacs who have enlisted in the corps since Nov. 15 is provided in an order made public today by Major Anne B. Cowan, chief of WAC recruiting for the First Service Command. WAC recruits who want to spend Christmas with their families will be placed in the Enlisted Reserve Corps and will not go to Fort Oglethorpe for training until after Jan. 1, 1945, the announcement states.

Wacs Go Overseas

Six New England women in the Women's Army Corps are among 114 enlisted women and five officers who have flown to Casablanca for duty with the North African Division of the Air Transport Command, the War Department announced today.

These New England Wacs are: Private Edna M. Henry, Manchester, Conn.; Pfc. Alice L. Spinney, Medford; Corporal Isabella F. Jordan, Charlestown; Pfc. Claire A. Blanchette, Brockton; Private Therese R. Dusseault, Worcester; Pfc. Marie E. Hamel, Pawtucket, R. I.

UNRESTRICTED AUCTION SALE

Estate of
Margaret Ruth Brady Farrell
(Deceased)
LATE OF ALBANY, N. Y.
Sold by Order of
NEILE F. TOWNER OF ALBANY, NEW YORK
THE CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY (OF NEW YORK)
Executors

HELD ON THE PREMISES
85 Essex Road, Chestnut Hill
Boston, Mass.
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 1st and 2nd
FINE MODERN FURNISHINGS

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1:00 P. M.: China, Glassware, STERLING SILVER, SIX BEDROOMS; Silver and Gold Dresser Sets; Kelvinator.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, 10:30 A. M.: Kitchen Furnishings, Six Air Conditioning Units.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, 1:00 P. M.: Living Room and Dining Room Furnishings; Radios; Fire Place Sets; NEEDLEPOINT Love Seat and Chairs; 33 Fine Quality ORIENTAL RUGS, all sizes.

EXHIBITION:
NOVEMBER 26th to NOVEMBER 30th
From 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
LAURENCE L. DONAHUE, Auctioneer
Sale Arranged by
O. RUNDLE GILBERT
505 Fifth Avenue New York 17, N. Y.
House Phone: Longwood 1536
Illustrated Catalogues, 50c

Tax Exemption On Homes Up To $5,000 Proposed

A bill to exempt from taxation real estate valued up to $5,000 and occupied by the owner as a domicile was filed with the House Clerk today by Representative Philip McMorrow (D) of Boston.

According to the terms of the bill, no exemption would be allowed if the assessors decided the real estate had been transferred to avoid taxation. Appeals would be to County Commissioners or to the Appellate Tax Board.

Four bills relating to Old-Age Assistance were filed today with the Senate Clerk by Senator-elect Edward C. Pierce of New Bedford.

The old-age assistance bills would repeal the act of the 1943 Legislature calling for contributions by children of old-age recipients; would reduce the eligibility age from 65 to 60; would establish an old-age assistance commission of three members appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Council; and would establish the following minimum monthly payments: $40 for persons living alone, $65 for husband and wife living together, $65 for brothers or sisters living together, with $15 additional for each old-age recipient living in the same household.

Senator Robert L. Lee (D), of Boston, filed a bill providing that the Governor's salary be increased from $10,000 a year to $20,000.

Marine Snow Man

Official United States Marine Corps

Boston Marine Enjoys First Snow in Three Years

Making a snow man was fun for Corp. Robert J. Rotchford of Roxbury, Mass., shown with his handiwork at the Marine Rehabilitation Center in Oregon. Corporal Rotchford saw action on Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Saipan, and Tinian.

Vets and Ex-War Workers Set Test for Guidance Folk

By R. Stafford Derby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Guidance people of Greater Boston are faced with a challenge to prepare now for the readjustment of veterans and war workers as war contracts terminate and V-E Day approaches, Roland Darling, counseling official of the Greater Boston Community Council, said today.

First step in bringing this problem to the attention of such personnel workers was taken recently at the November meeting of the Greater Boston Vocational Guidance Association at which Mr. Darling presented representatives of certain groups who will need guidance in their readjustment problems.

About 90 personnel workers heard the firsthand stories of a discharged Marine sergeant, conscientious objector, Negro social worker, boy shipyard employee, girl employee in a war plant, and a trained expert in rehabilitation work.

Veterans rehabilitate and readjust themselves, stated Frank Stewart, former Sergeant of Marines, but the assistance of sympathetic agency officials "helps a lot." While veterans need aid, they actually bring about their own readjustment, the former Marine said, adding that interviewers should remember that veterans must be considered as individuals and not as a group.

"Don't think that when you have seen one, you have seen all," cautioned the former sergeant, who has been traveling the road back to civilian life and talked from actual experience.

A new note was introduced for the consideration of the guidance people when Richard Bennett, a conscientious objector, told of the routine which a man goes through in taking such a stand. Tracing his own experience in appearing before the local Selective Service Board and establishing his status, Mr. Bennett explained that following this the conscientious objector is given special work.

Among conscientious objectors two conditions are general, stated Mr. Bennett. First, the standard of education is high, with many having unusually fine backgrounds of school and college achievement. Second, they are apprehensive over the misunderstanding which they feel will be their lot when postwar conditions cause their reentry into normal civilian life.

A young boy shipyard worker told the group that among the five boys in his crew, none is planning to pick up his education after the war but plans to keep on working. They might be interested in trade-school courses, but primarily, jobs are what they will want, he said.

Unwise spending by girls working in war plants was told by a girl war worker. One girl, she said, had averaged $100 a week for 16 weeks but when income-tax time arrived last spring, she had to borrow money to pay her tax. Asked where her earnings had gone she answered—clothing, car, and incidentals.

The speaker explained that this girl worker, like 75 per cent of her fellow workers definitely expect "a WPA or a NYA" to take care of them—"It's up to the Government" is their attitude.

Fair play for Negroes in the readjustment period was asked by Edward Cooper, secretary of the Urban League of Greater Boston. Last to be hired and first to be fired, is the Negro worker's lot in wartime, said Mr. Cooper. When the war pressure is over, he added, these workers want to be judged on their individual abilities and not by the color of their skin.

Explaining the best way to handle disabled workers, Miss Hazel Newton, manager of Community Workshops, advised the workers to always stress the abilities of the ones they are helping and not their disabilities. She pointed out that all stress and emphasis must be directed toward the existing talents of the disabled workers. The development of these and the guiding of the worker into work which will require full use of his abilities is desirable, she stated.

While these representatives told of the peculiar situations of their work groups, Mr. Darling pointed out that there are other groups whose dislocation by postwar changes will require guidance help. These include the older men and women who are taking the place of younger workers during the war emergency and the great number employed by Federal war agencies which will be closed when peace comes.

Tobin Urged To Act on New EconomiesNow

Continued from Page 1

lay provisions. It causes a mass of appeals for abatements to the Appellate Tax Board.

"The mass of abatements and appeals cause lack of confidence and justifiable distrust on the part of citizens and the chaotic condition of our assessments discourages investors, thereby accelerating depreciation of values, has a tendency to deter new industries from establishing themselves here, and even affects those already here," the Chamber statement continued.

It was charged that overassessments and a high tax rate discourage the erection of new buildings in Boston and put a premium on owning a suburban house outside of the City limits. As an example, the Chamber cited that the tax rate on a house in West Roxbury is $39.90, while across the line in Brookline it is $24.50, and in Wellesley $20.40.

Legislation Urged

As a spur to reduction of City expenses, the Chamber recommended that legislation be passed to place a larger share of the welfare burden on the State.

The Chamber expressed hope that the Mayor would use the "great influence of his present and future positions and the high esteem in which he is held by the public to bring about improvement in our School Department." A former member of the School Committee, Governor-elect Tobin would well use his influence on Beacon Hill to support all constructive measures coming before the Legislature relative to the Boston school system.

Concluding its report with a comparison of the $36 tax rate of Worcester with Boston's $39.90, the Chamber asks, "Why should Boston be so different from Worcester? Both are old cities with a preponderance of obsolete buildings and decentralization has been felt in Worcester as well as in Boston. Is not this a question which our Mayor and the assessors may reasonably be expected to answer?"

The Chamber also raised a question as to what but inequitable assessments could be the reason for Boston citizens filing 5,194 tax appeals with the State Appelate Tax Board in the last year as against Worcester's 36.

Mail Closings In Boston Set

Closing dates for mailing Christmas parcels from Boston to destinations in the United States to assure delivery by Dec. 25, are given by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly as follows:

Dec. 6 for parcels to all New England states and Boston Postal District.

Closing dates for greeting cards are one week later than the dates for parcels.

Servicemen's Wives Respond To Encouragement at Clinic

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More than 50 per cent of all servicemen's wives applying at the Boston Naval Family and Dependent's Clinic have had a definite mental angle, however slight, to their complaints and difficulties, and in most cases the mental angle has cleared up followihg simple reassurance and a few sympathetic words of encouragement and help, according to Lieut. Charles S. Stevenson, United States Naval Reserve.

Lieutenant Stevenson was one of the speakers at the opening session today of the four-day 40th annual Massachusetts Conference of Social Work at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

He added that "simple emotional disturbance" characterized by low spirits, accounted for most of the cases in the group referred to, while the next largest number grew out of anxiety and fear.

Lieutenant Stevenson spoke at an Institute meeting on "Understanding the Returning Serviceman." Julia Kotler, Red Cross psychiatric social worker at Cushing General Hospital, told the group that in the effort to bring about understanding between the disabled veteran and his family, workers find wives and fiancees more receptive than other relatives, more eager to learn about the patient's condition and about their own best attitude toward it.

Stress was laid by several speakers on the need of good adjustment between the returning service man and his family, friends, and community. Lieut. Col. Duncan Whitehead of Lovell General Hospital reminded his listeners that most service men are in the adolescent period of their life when they are inducted, and that when they return from war they are not the same as when they went in, whether they are wounded or not. Adjustment, he predicted, might be slow, even as between husband and wife.

Referring to the so-called "psychoneurotic," Colonel Whitehead expressed the belief that the stigma of the term could eventualy be destroyed. "It only means," he said, "that the individual has a disability which is not organic, but emotional or psychological in origin; it does not indicate that he is mentally abnormal." He recommended strongly that fewer questions be asked servicemen by civilians. Many soldiers, he declared, had been known even to return to their posts a day earlier than their pass or furloguh required, simply because they could not stand the questioning they had undergone by well-meaning friends.

Eight other institutes, most of them of interest to the professional social worker, were in progress today and will continue through tomorrow. They include a thorough discussion of how to give the general public a better, clearer picture of social work; two are on case work problems; one on social work in small rural communities; and a discussion of group work led by Dr. Fritz Redl, formerly of the University of Vienna and now Professor of Group Work at Wayne University, Detroit.

There also will be an institute to discuss employment of the older worker in the postwar period, his recreational needs, and related problems.

Tomorrow's sessions will be climaxed with a meeting at 8 p. m., at which Jane M. Hoey, director of the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., will talk on "Social Work and the Preservation of Human Rights." Miss Hoey was formerly vice-president of the National Conference of Catholic Charities.

The general session Wednesday evening will have as its principal speaker the Rev. John LaFarge, S. J., editor of "America," national Roman Catholic weekly, and author of "The Race Question and the Negro," who will talk on "Social Unity and Racial Difference."

The Conference Luncheon which concludes the conference and which will be held at 1 o'clock Thursday in the main ballroom of the Statler, will hear Professor Hans Kohn of Smith College discuss "The Challenge of Peace." The invocation at this luncheon will be pronounced by the Most Reverend Richard J. Cushing, D. D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston.

Widespread Adoption of FM Seen as Postwar Radio Move

Continued from Page 1

ics department, pointed to the substantial FM radiocasting now in operaion. He credited the Yankee network of Boston as a pioneer FM broadcaster in the United States.

Postwar Market

Mr. David estimated a postwar market for approximately 12,500,000 FM or combination AM-FM receivers. He based this upon a total population of 50,000,000 now living within range of FM stations. He divided this figure by four on the assumption that one out of four will buy a receiver.

American radio receivers are in a deplorable state, Mr. David said, quoting a WPB survey of home receivers made four months ago. This survey showed that 23 per cent of receivers are today working poorly and 15 per cent are out of commission entirely. There were 60,000,000 receivers in use at the beginning of the war which means, according to Mr. David, that over 13,000,000 receivers are "limping along" and 9,000,000 have "passed out."

Mr. David predicted three fundamental changes in the American broadcasting structure: (1), many hundreds of FM stations will be built in most cities now having AM stations; (2), many AM stations will modernize and others will switch to FM; (3) television will grow into an important, separate broadcasting enterprise. The afternoon session will be devoted to a discussion of television and its problems.

Growth of FM

The growth of FM is well established, Mr. David pointed out. In 1938 there was only one FM station. During 1942, 48 stations were in regular operation. Five more have been added since. When the war stopped FM expansion, there was a total of more than 100 individuals, many of them already radiocasters, who had applied for construction permits for FM stations. Now, the FM applicatichs filed with the Federal Communications Commission in Washington total over 300.

R. L. Hanks, sales manager of Standard Radio Receivers for G. E., the second speaker, stated that in his opinion production of radio receivers for the public cannot be expected before the middle of 1945 at the very earliest. But, he pointed out, this is based on the question when V-E day arrives and how soon after that WPB releases materials and manpower.

He estimated that G. E. would be able to produce receivers from three to six months after the official word was given. FM, he said, would be featured in all of G. E. better models. The first line with 15 to 20 models as compared with a prewar line of 50 to 70 models would be equally divided between table and floor type of receivers. Price ranges on the small sets might run from around $20 to $75 and on console sets from $90 to $350.

Mr. Hanks said that FM would dominate all G. E. radio receiver lines with approximately 80 to 90 per cent of all types of receivers having this type of reception. He pointed out that G. E. was the original FM set pioneer.

Yale Expert to Oppose the Handling Of St. Lawrence Project as Agreement

Opposition to the plan of handling the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project as an agreement, rather than a treaty, was to be voiced in Washington today by Prof. Edwin Borchard of Yale University. He is an expert on international law retained by the National St. Lawrence Project Conference, of which Frank S. Davis, of Boston, is chairman, it was announced here today by Mr. Davis.

The conference has effectively opposed all efforts in the past to obtain Congressional authorization for the project, which, it is estimated, would cost between $500,000,000 and $1,000,000,000. Mr. Davis pointed out. Professor Borchard is to protect the interests of Boston and New England at hearings before the Overton Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce. The sole question is whether it shall be handled as an agreement or as a treaty, said Mr. Davis.

Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, on Sept. 21, introduced an amendment to the $1,000,000,000 flood control bill, so as to include the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project, which is designed to open the Great Lakes to ocean navigation and to provide hydro-electric power, Mr. Davis added. Senator Aiken also is attempting to have the proposal considered as an amendment to the omnibus Rivers and Harbors Bill, which has been passed by the House, and is now pending before the Senate.

If the project is handled in that way, Mr. Davis continued, it will seriously delay the Rivers and Harbors Bill, which includes several important New England projects. The delay would be caused because of the controversial nature of the St. Lawrence project, he said.

It was apparent, at a recent hearing, Mr. Davis declared, that the Overton Subcommittee was not favorably impressed with the plan to make the project an agreement. The Chairman, Senator John H. Overton (D) of Louisiana, according to Mr. Davis, said at that time: "Congress has the right to regulate its own citizens, but not those of other nations. The minute that Congress decided to take action which would affect Canadian citizens, it would require handling as a treaty, rather than as an agreement. Much of the construction would be in Canada."

Sportsmen's and Boat Show Due 'Home' In February for Nine-Day Exhibit

Acres of exhibitions and a greatly enlarged and more interesting program will feature the 21st annual New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show when it comes "back home" and opens in Mechanics Building on Feb. 3, 1945, for a nine-day stay.

It is welcome news to the thousands of New Englanders who have become perennial Sportsmen Show fans that the exhibit, operated as usual by the Campbell-Fairbanks Expositions, Inc., returns to its long-established location and that all the excitement, glamour, and color of such shows of the past returns with it.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and the Canadian Provinces, together with large camps from the various states, with improved exhibits, brought up to the minute with postwar displays, will be shown.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries will have an unusually large exhibit. There will be reptiles from far corners of the earth, live animals, equally live fish, rifle and archery ranges, model yachts, gay, colorful birds from all nations—all in a setting which will bring to this Sportsmen's Show the actual scenery of the States and Provinces exhibiting.

As usual, there will be exciting canoe-tilting and log-rolling contests by Canadian guides. Chief Needahbeh, favorite of Sportsmen's Shows for the past several seasons, and a star of radio and screen, will be there as Master of Ceremonies.

Four Men Held on Charge Of Government Food Theft

Bail of $2,000 each was furnished today by four Massachusetts men wanted in Maine in connection with the alleged theft of government food at the Searsport Port of Embarkation. They appeared before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers at Boston and waived hearings. They will start forthwith for Bangor. The men were William G. Marshall, of Roxbury, a hoisting engineer; Francis C. Treanor, of Winthrop, a rigger foreman; George L. Simmons, of Brookline, a rigger; and Philip W. Cahill, of Salem, a master engineer.

Three other men were arrested in connection with this case involving food earmarked for shipment to battle areas by the War Shipping Administration. Arrested at Searsport in this connection were William Cunningham, of South Portland, Maine, a rigger; Daniel B. McCormack, of Chelsea, a heavy lift rigger, and Louis Ciampi, of East Boston, a rigger. All the men pleaded innocent when arraigned last Friday.

Early Applications For Auto Plates Urged

Applications for automobile registrations filed late in December may result in late delivery of some plates, William F. Campbell, chief accountant of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, warned today.

Motorists who fail to file their applications early may lose the use of their cars for a short time after the first of the year if the Registry receives a flood of last-minute applications, Mr. Campbell said. The Registry's branch offices have been giving out plates since November 1, he said.

Sixth War-Loan Securities Tailored: Fit $18.50-$1,000,000 Pocketbooks

Here are the United States Government securities you can buy in the Sixth War Loan:

Series E: The most widely sold bond in America. You can buy this from $18.75 to $750. In 10 years it will be worth $25 to $1,000 or $4 for each $3 you invest. Interest piles up and is realized at maturity. The yield is 2.9 per cent. An individual cannot invest more than $3,750 in these bonds in one year. He cannot transfer this bond nor use it as bank collateral.

Series F: This costs you from $18.50 to $7,400 and in 12 years is worth $25 to $10,000. This bond's interest is also paid at maturity, with a 2.53 per cent yield. It has a $100,000 annual limit a person.

Series G: This pays you interest twice a year at a 2½ per cent annual rate. It is a 12-year bond with a guaranteed price. Offered at par, it has denominations from $100 to $10,000. It cannot be sold on the open market nor put up for a bank loan.

2 Per Cent Bond: This is a 10-year bond that pays 2 per cent a year, is marketable at any time. Price is par, with denominations from low of $500 to high of $1,000,000. This bond is eligible for bank loans.

2½ Per Cent Bond: This is a new series of the 26-year bond offered in earlier war-loan drives. It is due in 1971, callable in 1966. The bond is priced at par with denominations from $500 to $1,000,000. Eligible as collateral. Interest is paid in March and September.

1¼ Per Cent Notes: A short-term issue due in 2¾ years. Issued in denominations of $1,000 to $1,000,000. They are designed for temporary investment of surplus funds. Eligible as collateral. Ineligible for commercial bank purchase during the drive.

⅞ Per Cent Certificates: A short-term investment priced at par, due Dec. 1, 1945. A coupon issue, eligible as collateral, with denominations from $1,000 to $1,000,000.

Tax Notes, Series C: Three-year maturity, priced at par, for tax payments, short-term investment. Eligible for commercial banks. Yield is 1.07 per cent a year at maturity.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and vicinity: Rain and not so cold tonight. Lowest temperature near 44. Tuesday occasional rain and turning colder in the afternoon. Moderate to fresh winds tonight and Tuesday.

Maine: Rain except some sleet mixed with rain extreme north portion. Not so cold tonight. Tuesday occasional rain changing to snow flurries and turning much colder by afternoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain, not so cold tonight. Tuesday occasional rain changing to snow flurries and turning much colder.

Massachusetts: Rain, not so cold tonight. Tuesday occasional rain changing to snow flurries in the central and west portions and turning colder.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Rain, not so cold tonight. Tuesday rain changing to snow flurries in the interior and turning colder.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are displayed for southerly winds becoming 25 to 30 miles per hour.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 2:56 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Tuesday 10:19 a. m., height 11.1 feet.
Tuesday 10:51 p. m., height 10.1 feet.

Divers to Seek Hulk of Portland

Possible light on the foundering in Massachusetts Bay 46 years ago of the steamer Portland with 176 fatalities may result from a plan of two divers to attempt to reach the hulk of the vessel next June in search of $18,000 worth of uncut jewels that were in the purser's safe.

The hulk has been located four miles off Highland Light, Cape Cod, Edward Rowe Snow, Winthrop historian, author and teacher, last night told a gathering of relatives of those who were lost when the craft vanished soon after leaving Boston in a howling snowstorm Nov. 26, 1898.

The relatives, banded together as the Portland Associates, plan to send two divers down in search of the hulk which was described as being in 22 fathoms of water on a sandy bottom, but where strong tides ebb and flow.

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Hillman Tells Future Plans Of N.C.P.A.C.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (AP)—Sidney Hillman has announced plans to continue the National Citizens Political Action Committee, with emphasis on small business to "guard free enterprise" against monopoly.

Mr. Hillman, Chairman of the N. C. P. A. C., told a press conference the Executive Committee of the group had voted to name a subcommittee to meet within 60 days and determine the form of the organization, method of financing, and means of co-operation with other groups. Mr. Hillman said the N. C. P. A. C., in its political education program, will "stress co-operation with other groups, especially farmers, small business, churches, arts and sciences, and both political parties."

"It will place emphasis on small business in order to guard free enterprise by obtaining proper legislation to prevent monopoly," he added.

He termed the N. C. P. A. C. an organization for "clearing it with the people."

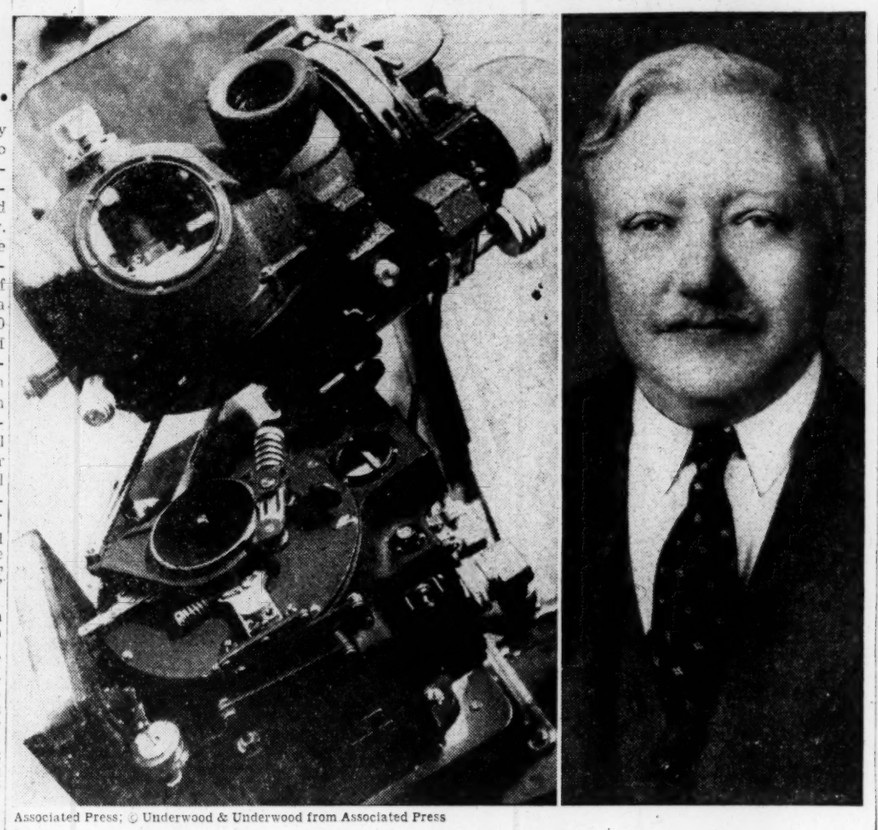
Mr. Hillman, also Chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action Committee, said the Committee had hopes the N. C. P. A. C. will be bigger than the C. I. O. group. He emphasized the two organizations would be separate, with a "very minority representation from the C. I. O. to the N. C. P. A. C.

He said the organization would be financed through voluntary contributions.

"We hope to make a very substantial educational contribution," Mr. Hillman said: "To raise issues with the American people, get them aware of what is really at stake, and get them to vote."

He said the work of the group would be based on "complete local autonomy," with the national organization only "to give leadership and encouragement."

Axis Knows What This Can Do



Associated Press; © Underwood & Underwood from Associated Press

Famous Norden Bomb Sight and Its Inventor

Left: The Norden bomb sight is an important American aerial weapon. The lower half usually is installed permanently in the plane and is the stabilizer, containing the horizontal gyroscope containing azimuth control. The vertical gyroscope which stabilizes the telescope is in the upper half, as is the range-computing apparatus (right). The rubber eyepiece on the telescope prevents injury to bombardier when the going is rough. Right: Carl L. Norden, inventor of the Norden bomb sight and automatic pilot, will receive the Holley Medal from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers during their 65th annual meeting in New York City, Nov. 29.

Stettinius Denies Bias in Missionary Visas

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Denial by Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Acting Secretary of State, that the State Department was favoring Roman Catholics over Protestants in the issuance of passports to missionaries was released for publication here today.

Mr. Stettinius' letter, addressed to Willard Johnson, Assistant to the President of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, follows a report by the Joint Committee on Religious Liberty of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the Foreign Missions Conference of North America on Nov. 25 in which it was charged that a "serious type of hindrance to the true success of missions generally and to work of Protestantism in particular," was being practiced by governments at home and abroad.

"Accredited Protestant missionary organizations in this country at times find it much more difficult than Roman Catholics to secure the needed Government sanction for the travel of their workers, especially in South America and Portugese colonial areas," the joint report said.

Belgian Congo Cited

"For example, in the Belgian Congo, heavy subsidies, direct and indirect, are going to the Roman Catholic Church for its schools and activities," it continues. "Its schools are thereby widely dispersed and well-equipped. Although Protestants, of whom there are more than a million, pay equally the taxes from which these subsidies are drawn, they can receive no benefit from them unless they attend the schools which are under Roman Catholic control and in which pressure is put upon them to become Roman Catholics. In many areas only (Roman) Catholic schools are to be found, although the (Roman) Catholic population may not be large, and Protestants must attend these or none."

Religious liberty in Spain is equally nonexistent, the joint committee declared, adding that it "scarcely exists" for other than Roman Catholics.

"No rights or status exists for religious beliefs or organizations of any other sort," it says. "As a result, all human rights suffer."

Mr. Stettinius' reply to these charges came after Mr. Johnson had represented to the State Department that preferential treatment was being given Roman Catholic missionaries, particularly in the West Indies and Central and South America. This, Mr. Stettinius denied.

The State Department, he said, was holding fast to the policy of giving equal treatment to all groups. This policy, he said, was "first of all guided by the fundamental principle of separation of Church and State which is inherent in the Constitution and traditions of the United States."

A check-up of passports issued during the three-month period of Feb. 1 to April 30, 1944, showed that "76 passports were issued to Protestant missionaries and 20 to Catholic missionaries going to the West Indies and Central and South America," Mr. Stettinius said. This, he indicated, clearly revealed the State Department policy.

Some of the Latin-American republics have, primarily for reasons related to the scarcity problems arising from the war, he added, established regulations prohibiting the entry of alien missionaries or clergymen.

Travel Restrictions

"Other considerations arising from the war," Mr. Stettinius continued, "including the scarcity of travel facilities, have, during the last few years, further limited the opportunity of persons engaged in missionary work to travel freely to foreign countries.

"However, the Department has applied the regulations governing the issuance of passports without discrimination on account of religious affiliation of applicants."

Mr. Johnson said today he felt the State Department explanation was adequate.

Mrs. Ruth Shipley, chief of the State Department's Division of Passports, is the daughter of a Methodist minister, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Bielaski.

The joint committee report which elicited the Stettinius reply listed seven reasons why practices in violation of religious liberty have occurred "in times past, and may at any time in the future."

Alleged Discriminations

The committee listed them as follows:

1. "Discriminatory educational laws and procedures."
2. "Discriminatory use of public funds."
3. "Juridical decisions penalizing individuals or groups on grounds of religion."
4. "Laws and administrative acts tending to violate the principle of separation of Church and State."
5. "Requirements of citizenship in violation of conscience."
6. "Administrative acts and appointive procedures in domestic and foreign relations which favor minority groups at the expense of the majority."
7. "Individual or group exercise of rights without due consideration of the rights and privileges of others."

Religious Liberty

The Joint Committee declared that when minorities—racial, national or religious—are oppressed, there appears a threat to peace and order, and it wars against denial of freedom of speech in religious matters and against censorship of the press.

At the same time it urged church organizations to steer clear of political partisanship, favored political protection and benefits from political sources that are not equally favorable to other religious bodies if better material and spiritual aids are to be had.

All beliefs everywhere are directly involved in religious liberty, it declared. This involves personal rights, world order, Christian missions and American life, it added.

The committee will make its first official recommendations at the biennial meeting of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Nov. 30, said Dr. Frederick Nolde, Dean of the Graduate School of the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, Pa., and executive Secretary of the Joint Committee.

The issue of Protestant vs. Roman Catholic favoritism in the admission of missionaries to South America has been alive since about two years ago when the National Catholic Welfare Conference in the name of "all the [Roman] Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of the United States" issued a statement warning that efforts made to rob Latin Americans "of their [Roman] Catholic religion or to ridicule it or to offer them a substitute for it is deeply resented by the peoples of these countries and by American [Roman] Catholics."

The Federal Council of Churches countered with a protest, deploring the "pretension of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to circumscribe the religious freedom of Protestant Christians in the proclamation of their faith, while by implication reserving for themselves the right to the universal proclamation of their own."

Major Protestant missionaries now at work in Latin America include the following: Baptist, Congregational, Christian, Disciples of Christ, Evangelical, and Reformed Church, Friends, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Reformed Church in America, and United Brethren.

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Job Seniority for Veterans Augmented by Service in War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—A returned veteran's seniority rights in his old job create recurring problems which will be multiplied at war's end. Here are some problems and answers.

The answers are from officials of the Selective Service system. They interpret the Selective Service Act which covers veterans' job rights.

The law says a veteran is entitled to his old job back "or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay." What does seniority mean?

It means length of service in a plant in relation to someone with less service.

In the case of a veteran: He is entitled to his old job back even if it means releasing someone with greater seniority.

Also—Selective Service has laid down a flat rule of seniority. It says:

"Seniority rights accumulate during the period of active military service. Time is credited in the same manner as it would have accumulated had the person remained continuously employed at work in his civilian occupation."

Ability to Fill Job

So—Jones worker one year at a job, built up one year's seniority, then served two years in the Army, came back. Instead of only one year's seniority he now had three.

What will his seniority do for him? It means certain benefits and advantages. For instance:

If in Jones' plant promotion to a better-paying job depends on seniority, then Jones would be promoted ahead of a man with only two years' seniority, but only if he could fill the job. Just because he's a veteran with three years' seniority doesn't mean the boss would have to give Jones the job if he couldn't fill it. He has to be able to do it to get it.

Here's another example of the same thing with a different slant:

Jones was a printer's apprentice in a shop where a man had to serve an apprenticeship of three years before becoming a printer. That was the rule in the shop.

Jones served one year's apprenticeship, went into the Army for two years, and came back. As explained, he would now have three years' seniority in that shop.

Would those three years' seniority be considered the equivalent of three years' apprenticeship, thus enabling Jones to step right into a regular printer's job?

In this case, no. The reason: It was the established rule of the plant that a man had to serve his full apprenticeship before he could be considered capable of filling a printer's job.

Varied Interpretation

Selective Service says seniority benefits but does not entitle a position he can't fill.

This is directly contrary to a recent interpretation released by the National War Labor Board.

The NWLB said it understood a veteran would have to be "re-employed at the level to which he would have been entitled if there had been no break in an expression of NWLB opinion in answer to an inquiry from one individual. He should have asked Selective Service.

For practical purposes—in dealings between an employer and returned veteran—the NWLB interpretation can be disregarded.

NWLB attorneys explained later that it is not their function to interpret the Selective Service Act. That's the job of officials or of the Federal Courts if a case is appealed to them.

The Selective Service interpretations do not have the effect of law. They are subject to court review. They are, however, guideposts in explaining the intentions of Congress in passing the Selective Service Act.

Report Says Kimmel May Not Face Trial

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Army and Navy Journal said today that "there will be no court-martial" for Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel as a result of findings by the Navy Board investigating the Pearl Harbor attack. Admiral Kimmel was Navy Commander at the time of the Japanese assault.

Referring to Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, the Army Commander, the unofficial service publication said that "in the unlikely case that General Short should be court-martialed, his friends are convinced that he would be vindicated. Indeed, General Short is described as seeking a trial should the Army Board have reflected in any way upon his conduct."

Both boards have completed their inquiries and turned them over to the heads of the respective departments, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal.

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Winslow Homer Paintings Shown — Plays for Boston — Szigeti Concert

Elaborate Display of Works At the Worcester Art Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

A splendid exhibition of works by Winslow Homer can be seen at the Worcester Art Museum through Dec. 16. The pictures of this great American artist could hardly be displayed more fittingly. Superb lighting (installed after research in museum illumination by Francis Taylor and Aldus Higgins) discloses subtleties that were apparently obscured in the Homer pictures, and the thoughtful hanging shows the exhibits off handsomely, as separate items or in group arrangement. The display was planned to coincide with the publication of the biographical critical study of Winslow Homer by Lloyd Goodrich. That valuable book has just come off the press, and the Worcester labels quote illuminating passages relating to specific pictures. The information intensifies the enjoyment.

Winslow Homer was born in Boston in 1836. He was Yankee to the bone. His biography is firmly interwoven in the sturdy texture of American life. His training was sparse; his capacity for work tireless; his reactions independent. He was a faithful reporter of the ways of fellow Americans, in war and peace, in solemn and carefree mood. He was keenly observant and shrewdly selective, and his illustrations of contemporary manners have a peculiar flavor of correctness.

* * *

Like so many native Americans he responded to episodes in the daily scene that were informed with buoyancy, that betokened the democratic way of life. He described children at play, children in the schoolroom, grown-ups in moments of action and repose. But it was not the American people alone who were subject to his analytical scrutiny, but the American background, the countryside, the mountains and streams, the seacoast.

The maturing Winslow Homer was endowed with deepening insight, with a capacity to separate the telling qualifications from the incidental, to compose, and apportion and intensify his design so that the impression was conveyed through strong and imaginative handling. This is no objective portrayal. It is nature perceived by a man, vast and enthralling. It is not picturesque scenery, but a throbbing panorama envisaged by a marveling observer.

There was something in Homer corresponding to the Chinese landscapist, although he could not in the span of a lifetime achieve the complete release of the Oriental painter. Homer remained earthbound. His pictures are briny and they make us feel the spray, the vigor of the elements. Homer with the passing years did not belittle men in his magnification of nature. As he brought mankind into the context it was the heroic participant.

* * *

Perceived today, the Homer pictures convey a heartening boldness and clarity. Those who imitate him—and there are many—assume only the surface features of his brush without its quickening touch. A Homer picture is more than an adroit disposition of light and dark hues, a dramatic play of contrasts. Those devices alone do not engender the inner vitality that is his supreme attribute.

The Worcester exhibition follows a chronological arrangement. The early oils and water colors occupy one gallery. Here is Homer, the illustrator, telling us about American life in the '60s and '70s, the soldiers of the Civil War, reflecting about "Home, Sweet Home," "The Country School," "Snap-the-Whip," life in the country, berry-picking, boys, kittens, a rooster, girls in the meadow, a trysting place.

The British style of illustration has prevailed among Americans, but Homer cannot be classified with a school. These earlier pictures are authentic in presentation, and so endearing that they will fill an American with pride. Many a visitor will feel drawn magnetically to this first gallery even after he has been captivated by the work of the riper years. It is Homer the draughtsman, delineating with authority, conciseness and wit; Homer the observer, extracting what is cogent and relevant beyond the requirements of journalistic commentary. The wood-engravings bear the same qualities, a skill and attentiveness rarely found in catchpenny enterprise.

But the growing, evolving artist eventually transcends surfaces, eases out of lineal boundaries, lays down the pen for the brush in an effort to deal with the impalpable factors. Line is never abandoned altogether as Homer works more and more in painterly fashion. But it is a yielding line giving way flexibly to telling pressures and tensions, heightening rather than confining the form of the dory, the evergreen, the palm, the dark diver of Nassau.

One of the more pleasurable experiences of a reptrospective exhibition is to follow the clarifying vision of the artist, the growing thrift, the increasing intensity through more experienced manipulation. What a difference between the violent storm of the North Atlantic and the soft, tropical breezes that sweep the palms at Nassau! What a contrast between the glaring light of the latter and the silvery atmosphere of the Maine Coast! Details are invested with utmost vigor, poised large and significant; the keel to the swelling wave, the canoe to the threatening rapids, the deer to the huntsman, the tree to the lumberman. Those who taste of storm and disaster become the heroes and heroines of the Homer brush. He portrays them in moments of exceptional bravery. If the early Homer depicted the little topical dramas of daily life, the later Homer watched exceptional moments when his endurance and wit were challenged. Living in solitude, through choice, on Prout's Neck he watched the gale, witnessed the damage wrought by the seas and the northeast wind.

In the hands of Winslow Homer water color became a major medium in this country. It served his purpose well, particularly when there were moment that did not warrant the dimensions of the canvas or more cautious procedure in oils. In water color, he could preserve that precious gift of his youth, the succinct report. His growing agility in handling it, and his judicious implicity increased its power. In etching, the gifts of the draughtsman merged with the painter. To his disappointment his accomplishments as aquafortist did not achieve due recognition.

All told there are 12 dozen exhibits in Worcester. They should interest artists, sportsmen, students, and laymen. They should be seen by everyone who takes pride in America. Unlike many other accomplished Americans, Homer was honored in his day. He was recognized as a great and fearless contemporary. Today he is estimated in the light of many generations, and his stature is more imposing than ever.

Courtesy of the Worcester Art Museum, Worcester, Mass.

'The Signal of Distress,' by Winslow Homer
In the current exhibition of Homer paintings at Worcester

New Comedy Added to List For Christmas

"Brief Holiday," a new comedy by Gretchen Finletter, is said in New York to be scheduled to open at the Wilbur in Boston on Christmas night. Madge Kennedy will be starred. Jacques Thery and Joseph Viertel are the producers.

* * *

Another Bostonian prospect is the vaudeville revue, "Star Time," with Lou Holtz, Connee Boswell, and Benny Fields. Its New York run will end Dec. 9, and Boston, it is said, will be the first stop in a tour. But whether or not the tour will start immediately after the New York engagement or wait until the holidays is not announced. The latter course would seem more probable.

* * *

"The Young Know Best," the new play which Clarence Derwent is directing, is now said to be listed for an opening at the Copley on Saturday, Dec. 23. It was originally set for Christmas. Donald Murphy heads the cast.

* * *

"Central Park," the musical comedy which has long been expected for a Christmas night opening in Boston, is now headed for Philadelphia with Dec. 27 as the date for its debut.

Longy Faculty

Open House concerts, given by members of the teaching force of the Longy School of Music in Cambridge, are scheduled for Tuesday evenings, Nov. 28, Dec. 12, Jan. 9, Jan. 23, Feb. 6, and Feb. 20. The first of the series, held in Agazziz Theater of Radcliffe College, Nov. 28, 8:30, is devoted to works of Bach—concerto in D minor for two violins, the "Coffee" Cantata, and the Concerto in C major for two harpsichords. Performers announced to take part are Margaret Goldovsky, soprano; Rulon Y. Robison, tenor; Edmond Boucher, bass; Frances Brockman and Wolfe Wolfinsohn, violins, and Erwin Bodky and Melville Smith, harpsichord players.

Vandamm

Phyllis Povah

In "Dear Ruth," opening tonight at the Wilbur.

Elissa Landi

In "Dark Hammock," arriving tonight at the Plymouth.

Prokofiev's New Sonata For Violin

Prokofiev's Sonata in D major, op. 94, of present date, was brought to realization in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon by Josef Szigeti, violinist, and Harry Kaufman, pianist. The occasion was one of the Sunday matinees held under the management of Aaron Richmond; and a large audience, practiced in listening, heard the new work and gave it applause. The performers played the piece from manuscript, Mr. Szigeti having a music-stand to hold the folio on which his part was written.

The two artists did more, however, than read Prokofiev's notes. They showed themselves far beyond the rehearsal stage with the composition. They put it before the house so well the first time that nobody there would be obliged to think he must hear it again some time in order to find what it is all about.

The composer picked out, indeed, the right executants and the proper interpreters to have his sonata done justice to. The people in attendance could, on their side, feel gratified that they were chosen to pass original verdict on its merits.

Then, Mr. Szigeti paid the composer the compliment of placing his latest meditation central on a program with the Franck Sonata in A major, the Duo Concertant of Stravinsky, and the Concerto in E minor, op. 64, of Mendelssohn. What could stand up in such company could surely hold its own anywhere.

Like many another work of Prokofiev, the Sonata in D major is a practical platform. It has reasonable length, it abounds in contrast, and it never harps too long on one string. It is molded just classically enough in the four-movement form; freely enough, too. It continues the historic idea, and yet it is marked by individual treatment. Traditional broadly though it may be, it has certain waywardnesses and surprises. As might be expected of a product of the Prokofiev studio, the element of wit is much present, and that of sentiment by no means absent. The second movement — Scherzo — rather dominates, though the third movement — Andante — makes an impression when it arrives.

There seems to be a novel approach to the violin on the technical side, though perhaps that means nothing more than a revival of old effects that have in recent times been laid aside. There seems to prevail a firmness in the violin melodies that supplants the brilliance we have become accustomed to. Something about the writing for the violin and the piano together keeps the sonorities in proper balance. This must have been a problem, too, for the composer; for the modern piano of big tone does not always subordinate itself to the violin as it might.

W. P. T.

Art Exhibitions

Boris Mirski Art Gallery, 105 Charles Street—Drawings and paintings by John Northey. Through Dec. 17.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Etchings of John W. Winkler. Through November. Works of Charles H. Woodbury. Through December.

Cambridge School of Art, 33 Church Street, Cambridge—Exhibition of work by members of the Cambridge Art Ass'n. Through Dec. 3. 2:30-9 Saturdays and Sundays. 4:30-9 rest of week.

Charles Childs, 169 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by masters.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by James Fitzgerald. Through Dec. 6.

Copley Society Gallery (new headquarters), Boston Art Club Building, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of sculpture made for military chapels and war memorials.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Exhibition of paintings by Thomas Eakins. Through Dec. 2. Velvet paintings by Ellen Bellows Endicott. Through Dec. 23.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Pastels of flowers by Laura Coombs Hills. Through Dec. 9.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Engravings, etchings, and old maps.

Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Members' Show for 1944. Through Dec. 10.

Samuel Adams School, 37 Province Street—Exhibition of modern paintings.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition by group of New England artists. Through Dec. 2.

St. Botolph Club, 115 Commonwealth Avenue—Water colors by Lieut. Dwight C. Shepler, U. S. N. R. Through Dec. 4.

Today's Art Gallery, 176 Newbury Street—Exhibition by Boris Artzybasheff.

The Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of recent paintings in water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 2.

Forg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Water colors by Winslow Homer; miscellaneous objects of Winthrop bequest.

Museum of Fine Arts—Sports in American Art, contemporary American water colors; lithographs by Daumier; prints by Whistler, recent accessions, textiles. Through Dec. 10. Museum hours: 9 a. m., to 5 p. m. daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays; closed Mondays.

United China Relief, 367 Boylston Street—"They—The Children," story of children in occupied countries, told in photographs. Through Dec. 2, 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays 1-5.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Attleboro: Attleboro Museum of Art and History—Autumn exhibition of prints and water colors. Through Dec. 3.

Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—Exhibition of pictures by Leon Hovespian, Reynolds and Beal, a two-man exhibit. Through Dec. 14.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.4 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—The News. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:47 p. m.—Program in English. 15.2 meg., 19.7 m.; 15.1 meg., 19.85 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—Joan and Valerie Trimble (two pianos). GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. 11.84 meg., 25.11 m.; 9.48 meg., 31.6 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—A talk by E. M. Forster. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 4.92 meg., 60.9 m.

Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC7, 11.84 meg., 2.53 m.

London—10:10 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 31.03 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Two Openings Tonight

"Dear Ruth"—At the Wilbur. New romantic comedy against a wartime setting, written by Norman Krasna, directed by Moss Hart, and presented by Joseph M. Hyman and Bernard Hart. Phyllis Povah heads a cast which includes Virginia Gilmore, Howard Smith, John Dall, Bartlett Robinson, Lenore Lonergan, Richard McCracken, Kay Coulter, Pauline Myers, and Peter Dunn. Frederick Fox designed the setting.

"Dark Hammock"—At the Plymouth. Melodrama by Mary Orr and Reginald Denham, set in the Florida prairies, with a story about a young woman plotting to kill her husband and another young woman who undertakes to prevent the crime. Elissa Landi heads a cast which includes the author, Mary Wickes, Charles McClelland, James Cannon, and Scott Moore. Mr. Denham directed. Meyer Davis and Sam H. Grisman are the producers.

Screen Notes

James Dunn will be featured by 20th Century-Fox in a melodrama called "Caribbean Mystery," with Faye Marlowe and Sheila Ryan.

* * *

Ilona Massey will have the lead in the M-G-M musical, "Holiday in Mexico," to be produced by Jack Cummings.

* * *

The next M-G-M film in which Hedy Lamarr will appear is called "Her Highness and the Bellboy," with Rags Ragland, Robert Walker, and June Allyson in the cast.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Women of America";	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Irish Melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk	Musical program	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	"Two Keyboards"	News service
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	WHDH Air Express	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies"; vocal trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 "Help Wanted"	Music; Listen, Milady..	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; songs	Air Express; Lullabies..	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News service
4:15 Talk about child'n	Newscasts	Stella Dallas; sketch	Jane Cowl; talk	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:30 "Follies with Eve-	News commentator	Lorenzo Jones; sk.	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Will Bradley's Orch.
4:45	'Hop Harrigan'; drama	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 lyn Howe, mc; News	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15 Evelyn Winters, sk	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"; sk.	Magic Christmas Win'w	Round-Up Time: songs
5:30 "Note for Victory"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sk.	Round-Up Time: songs
5:45 "Inside MGM"; int	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15 L. Murray's music.	News; "Whose War"	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 Band; "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45 News; J. Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dick Brown, songs
7:15 Hedda Hopper, talk	Horace Heidt's Show	News of the World	Salute; J. Morand's Or	News service
7:30 Bob Hawk's 'Taks	"The Lone Ranger"; dr.	Dick Preston; songs	"Three Quarter Time"	"America Sings"; Talk
7:45 to the Yanks'	"The Lone Ranger"; dr.	Frontline Headlines	"Three Quarter Time"	Clem Morton, talk
8:00 Vox Pop"; inter.	Clifford Prevost, news.	**Cavalcade of America;**	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"; sk.	**"Witness for the People"**	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert Melodies
8:30 Frank Sinatra; gst	"Blind Date," with Ar-	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Fran. Tone; News	lene Francis, m. c.	**Howard Barlow's Or.**	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	"This Is France"
9:00 Theater: Merle	"David Harding, Coun-	**Lily Pons, soprano;**	Gabriel Heatter, news	Dick Brown's Orch.
9:15 Oberon; Preston	terspy"; dramatization	**Donald Voorhees' Orch.**	"Screen Test Time"	Glen Gray's Orch.
9:30 Foster; T. Mitchell	Gene Krupa's Orch.	**"Information Please";**	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Tony Pastor's Orch.
9:45 "Dark Waters"	Dance Orch.; Drama	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Alvino Rey's Orch.
10:00 Guild: Paulette	Raymond Gram Swing.	Josephine Antoine; Rein-	Henry Gladstone, news	Richard Salinger, news
10:15 Goddard; comedy	Ted Malone, talk	hold Schmidt; Orch.	Paul Schubert, news	News service
10:30 Johnny Morgan	The Symphonette, with	"Dr. I. Q."; Quiz; Jim-	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.
10:45 Show; songs; or	M. Piastro, cond.	my McClain, m. c.	Music; Weather	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
11:00 News; Rideout	News; Sports; News	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Classical Album: Liszt;
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	**"Tod und Verklarung"**
11:30 CBS Bond Show;	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Or	Classical Album: Liszt;
11:45 Irene Beasley, gst	"Aloha"; News	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Or	**"Tod und Verklarung"**

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Dress Parade	Music; Weather; Music.	
7:15 News; Herb Lewis	Newscast; Music	Musical pgm; Weather.	News comments	
7:30 Music; Var'y; News	Air Express Music	News commentators	"Happy Hank"; songs	New England Fellow-
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather.	"Ranger Joe's Ranch"	'About a Soldier'; Music	ship Service
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30 Carl Moore: Music	"Tick Tock Tunes"	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Musical Moments; News	"The Music Box"	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue,	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical Timetable
9:15 School of the Air:	"The Breakfast Club"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Gateway to Music	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Chet Gaylord program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
10:00 Valiant Lady	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Dramatic sketch
10:15 "Light of World"	Drama: Variety Show	Robert St. John, news.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Organ recital
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Amanda"; sketch.	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News service	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Rosemary"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody with
11:30 Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Star Playhouse"; sk.	Wally Townsend, piano	John Kiley, organ
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch's Boys	News; Marvin Behrens.	Imogene Wolcott: Organ	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' star-	"David Harum"; sketch	Sidney Moseley, news	Dude Ranch
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk	ring Cliff Arquette	"Midday Melodies"	News service	Dude Ranch; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Off the Record"	The Wax Museum	"Terry's House Party"	News service
1:30 B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Curtain Time with Mar-
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	guerite Porter; News
2:00 Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Sports; Music
2:15 "Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef; food talk	"Today's Children"; dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Moment Musicale
2:30 Serial drama	State Education Dept.	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Artie Shaw's Orch.
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	"Real Stories"; drama.	Chick Webb's Orch.
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America'; sk	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra	Kick Conga
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk.	"Sports Program"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Concert orchestra	Irish melodies
3:30 News; Snapshots	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Freddie Martin's Orch.	News service
3:45 "Help Wanted"	Music; "Listen, Milady"	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Chas. Pelley's Mel-	Air Express; "Lullaby";	Backstage Wife; sketch.	"Background for News"	Cowboy Jamboree
4:15 ody in Sky; Songs	Newscast;	Stella Dallas; sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	News service
4:30 "Life to the Front"	Jewish Philanthropies.	Lorenzo Jones; sketch.	Zeb Carver's Orchestra.	Spike Jones' Orch.
4:45 "Follies"; Evelyn	"Hop Harrigan"	'Young Widder Brown"	The Handy Man"	Lou Breese's Orch.
5:00 Howe, m. c.; News	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:15 "Evelyn Winters";	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	Treasury Salute"	News service
5:30 Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch.	Round-Up Time: Cow-
5:45 'Inside MGM'; int.	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"	"Tom Mix"; sketch	boy songs
6:00 "Page One"; news.	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	News service
6:15 E. C. Hill, news	News; "Whose War"	Studio program	Sports; Snapshots	Sports; Music
6:30 Band; "Facts"	'Jerry and Sky'; sketch	"Serenader"; songs	"The Answer Man"	Moment Musicale
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	March to Victory
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Spar Choral Group	J. Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Sports of the Day
7:15 Popular music	WAVE Parade; W Lang	News of the World	Claude Hopkins' Orch.	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 American Melody	Musical program	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	News service
7:45 Hour; soloists	Musical program	Boys"; D. Haymes, mc	Frances Greer, soprano	America Sings
8:00 'Big Town'; drama	Clifford Prevost, news.	Ginny Simms; Edgar	Frank Singiser, news	Tax program
8:15 'Big Town'; drama	'Lum & Abner'; sketch	Cookie' Fairchild's Or	Sunny Skylar Serenade	News service
8:30 Ralph Bellamy: In-	The Alan Young Show	"A Date With Judy"; sk	The Roy Rogers Show";	Concert Melodies
8:45 termezzo"; News	The Alan Young Show	"A Date With Judy"; sk	Western musical series	Tommy Carr's Orch.
9:00 George Burns and	The Gracie Fields Show	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	The Music Hour
9:15 Gracie Allen Show	The Gracie Fields Show	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	"Screen Test Time"	The Music Hour
9:30 'My Best': 'Romance	Charles Spivack's Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	The Music Hour
9:45 of Rosy Ridge'	Dance Orch.; Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	"Is Peacetime Military	The Music Hour; News
10:00 Service to the	Raymond Gram Swing.	"The Bob Hope Show"	Training Necessary?"	Bruins-Detroit Redwings
10:15 Front"; drama	George Hicks Reports.	"The Bob Hope Show"	Paul Schubert, news	hockey game
10:30 Sumner Welles	'Let Yourself Go'; Mil-	Hildegarde; Jackie Kelk;	Musical Roundup	Hockey game
10:45 "Behind Scenes"	ton Berle, mc; guests	Carmel Myers; Orch.	Music; Weather	Frankie Carle's Orch.
11:00 News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; E. N. Eddy, news	Radio Newsreel	Jazz Album
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	News service	Jazz Album
11:30 "Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's Time	Music You Want	Shep Fields' Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 tographer"; drama	Musical Moments; News	Music You Want	Shep Fields' Orch.	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Sing Out, Sweet Land!," a cavalcade of American song from New England Colonial days to the present. Presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Alfred Drake and Burl Ives. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth — "Dark Hammock," by Mary Orr and Reginald Denham. Featuring Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Laffing Room Only!" new Olsen and Johnson musical. Featuring Frank Libuse, Betty Garrett. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Dear Ruth," by Norman Krasna. Directed by Moss Hart. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. William Primrose, viola soloist. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Since You Went Away." Claudette Colbert, Joseph Cotten. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. News, 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Brazil." Tito Guizar, Virginia Bruce, Edward Everett Horton. 12:30, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "When Strangers Marry." Dean Jagger, Kim Hunter. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"None But the Lonely Heart," Cary Grant, Ethel Barrymore, Barry Fitzgerald. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. "Girl Rush," Frances Langford. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

Kenmore—Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble." Mickey Rooney. 2:46, 6, 9:16. "The Hour Before Dawn." 1:15, 4:33, 7:47.

Laffmovie—Continuous 9 a. m. to 1 a. m.

Majestic—"Wilson." Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"Frenchman's Creek." Joan Fontaine, Arturo de Cordova. 10:55 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:35, 9, 9:10. "March of Time—Uncle Sam, Mariner." 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:15, 8:55.

Modern—"Music in Manhattan." Anne Shirley, Dennis Day. 9:10 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 7:45. "Arsenic and Old Lace." Cary Grant, Raymond Massey. 10:40 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:15.

Orpheum—"Mrs. Parkington." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 9:07, 11:37 a. m., 2:14, 4:42, 7:19, 9:56.

Paramount—"Brazil." Tito Guizar, Virginia Bruce. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "When Strangers Marry." Dean Jagger, Kim Hunter. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"The Woman in the Window." Edward G. Robinson, Joan Bennett. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:35, 3:40, 6:23, 9:15.

Scollay—"Hail the Conquering Hero." Eddie Bracken. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. "The Conspirators," Hedy Lamarr. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater — "Burying the Axis" "Fishing," "College Boys' Occupations," "G. I. Doings." Cartoons and national and war news. Continuous from 9:30 a. m., to midnight.

State—"Mrs. Parkington." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:42, 7:18, 9:55.

Telepix — "Technicolor Musical." "Slim Summerville," "Dog Training." "Around Hollywood." "Anglers Dream." "Russian Front." "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:20 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown — "Arsenic and Old Lace." Cary Grant, Priscilla Lane. 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. "Music in Manhattan." Anne Shirley, Dennis Day. 1, 4:23, 8.

Washington Street Olympia — "Hail the Conquering Hero." Eddie Bracken. Ella Raines. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:40. "The Conspirators." Hedy Lamarr, Paul Henreid. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Music in Manhattan." 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Greenwich Village." Roger Touhy, Gangster." 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Wing and a Prayer." "Meet the People."

Regent: "Secret Command." "Stars on Parade."

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Rainbow Island." "Atlantic City." 1:50, 7:30.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Dragon Seed." "Harpoon." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Rainbow Island." "Meet Miss Bobby Sock."

Coolidge Corner: "The Impatient Years." "Ever Since Venus." Last show 8:30.

Cleveland Circle: "Rainbow Island." "Atlantic City." 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Till We Meet Again." "The Great Moment." 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Seventh Cross." "Men on Her Mind." 2, 8.

University: "Since You Went Away." 1:45, 5, 8:20.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Dead End." "Kid from Spain."

Park: "Song of Bernadette."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Gypsy Wildcat." "Sensations of 1945."

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Mask of Dimitrios."

MALDEN—Granada: "Arsenic and Old Lace." Selected Shorts.

Mystic: "Oh What a Night." 1:53, 7:00. "Hail the Conquering Hero." 3:05, 9:14.

Maplewood: "Crime by Night." 2:52, 9:10. "Crime by Night." 4:52, 7:10.

Strand: "Ever Since Venus." 2, 6:50, 9:47. "The Impatient Years." 3:19, 7:16.

Orpheum: "Christmas Holiday." 2, 3:30, 9:15. "Louisiana Hayride." 2:15, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Music in Manhattan." 1:45, 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Jane." "The Last Ride."

MEDFORD—Medford: "Casanova Brown." "Step Lively."

Fellsway: "Step Lively." "The Imposter."

NATICK—Colonial: Since You Went Away." 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Gypsy Wildcat." "Pearl of Death."

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Climax." "Bodies on Swing Street." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Capitol: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Sinners Supreme." 3:15, 8:59.

Strand: "Till We Meet Again." "Great Moment."

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Mask of Dimitrios." "Make Your Own Bed."

Strand: "Double Indemnity." "Hi, Good Lookin'."

Capitol and Ball Square: "Take It Or Leave It." "Wing and a Prayer." 2, 8.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Jungle Woman." 3:05, 7:30. "Janie." 3:14, 8:59.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Music in Manhattan."

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Secret Command." "Kansas City Kitty."

Coolidge: "Rainbow Island." "U-Boat Prisoner."

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Sensations of 1945." "Mask of Dimitrios."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Gypsy Wildcat." "Pearl of Death."

**W

Lesson in One New Appliance Seen by Home Practices Head

Women's Activities

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The old philosophy of "throw it away and buy a new one," so long popular in America, has been completely outmoded by the war, according to Miss Ruth Van Deman, head of the information division of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture. Miss Van Deman, who spent the past week end in Boston, is in a position to know because she is responsible for preparing the various bulletins issued by this Bureau to aid the public in its co-operation with the wartime conservation program.

Recently in one of the Washington papers, prominent display was given to a small news item telling of the purchase of a new vacuum cleaner by a resident of the capital, she said. Naturally, this did not indicate that news was scarce or that the daily papers were reverting to the publication of neighborhood news such as the little country weeklies carry, Miss Van Deman observed, but that it was big news that even one new cleaner was available.

"Exciting as it is to think any new household appliances are being made, the public should not assume that before V-E Day or for many months thereafter there will be a supply of new ones on the market," she warned. "The time it will take to swing back into the production of consumer goods must be taken into consideration and the American people must continue to keep what they have in the best possible repair to make it last until the time comes that replacements can be made."

The same rule applies to clothing, she said, declaring it was more imperative now than at any time during the war for women to make over and make do what they have. Almost for the first time, the wartime pinch in consumer goods has been brought sharply to the door of the general public, she pointed out. Household linens and clothing are far less plentiful than they have been up to this time. The reason for the conservation program inaugurated immediately that this country became involved in the war is more than ever apparent. Miss Van Deman also pointed out the fact that every article conserved and made use of instead of replaced by a new one relieved just that much pressure on production.

Many of the bulletins issued by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics give full directions for making over and conserving clothing and others are devoted to the care of appliances. One of the recent bulletins in the nutrition field is on the preparation of dehydrated vegetables, said Miss Van Deman. How popular such foods will be after the war depends on how palatable they are, she said, but added that dehydration would continue to be important as a means of conserving and distributing quantities of surplus foods. Research projects in food conservation are being carried on now with the co-operation of various states which have inaugurated special research work in this field, she said, but the results of these projects will not be ready to report for some months.

All College Luncheon

Dean Paul H. Buck, of Harvard University, will address the seventh annual All-College Luncheon to be held under the auspices of the Boston Branch of the A. A. U. W. in the Salle Moderne, Hotel Statler, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 1 p. m. His subject will be "Education in a Free Society," on which he has been making a two-year study as chairman of the university committee carrying on research in this field.

Miss Carol M. Smith is chairman of the committee planning the luncheon and Mrs. M. S. Livingston of Belmont is chairman of reservations.

Tuesday Programs

Zonta Club—Dinner meeting, Col. Charles Wellington Furlong, speaker.

Randolph Ladies Library Association—Meets at 2 p. m., Jonathan Belcher Hall.

Professional Women's Club—Guest day, 2:30, Hotel Statler, musical program by Edith Roubound and Trio, and Irene Sobel, pianist; talk, Mrs. Louise Furber, on "Security for Women"; monologues, Robert Guest of Emerson College.

West Roxbury Junior Woman's Club—Splash party, Hyde Park Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m.

Soroptimist Club—"Up-to-the-Minute Law for Women" topic of talk by Mrs. Eleanor March Moody at evening meeting at Women's Republican Club.

Junior Red Cross Makes Toys

William C. Chaplis

Worcester Youth Group Is Aiding Children Overseas

Left to right—William Johnson, Carolyn Russell, Mrs. Percy R. Carpenter, Gladys Flagg, and Barbara O'Connor examine and discuss the toys the Worcester Junior Red Cross members have been making for children in liberated European countries. On the table are some of the cartons the Red Cross workers have been packing during recent weeks, full of warm socks and goodies and a toy or two for Christmas gifts overseas. This branch of Red Cross work in Worcester is thriving more each day, and more than 99 per cent of the city's school children are members of the group.

$62,400,000 in War Bonds Sold in Bay State

Massachusetts war bond purchases in the Sixth War Loan drive reached $62,400,000, or 8.8 per cent of the State's $706,000,000 over-all quota today, the Massachusetts War Finance Committee announced.

At the same time sales of bonds to individuals totalled $26,200,000, or 15.1 per cent of the $173,000,000 State quota on bonds for individuals.

Meanwhile, it was undetermined whether any of the B-29 Superfortresses will be shown to the Boston public during the war loan drive, as the War Finance Committee announced a demonstration of Airborne Attack at Logan International Airport.

The show will be given three times daily on Dec. 6 and 7, it was disclosed, and will include displays by paratroopers, airborne troops, and a hospital Air Evacuation Unit. There will also be a "snatch pick-up" of a glider from the ground by a C-47 cargo plane.

In addition, the spectators will see take-offs of two CG-4A gliders in double tow behind C-47 troop carrier planes; the new and large CG-13 glider will be towed by a C-36 plane; and para-packs will be dropped from fast cargo planes to demonstrate how resupply from the air is accomplished.

Airborne troops will demonstrate the loading of jeeps, artillery, and other equipment into the gliders and planes, and the Air Evacuation Unit will show how the wounded are transported by air out of combat areas.

Meanwhile, Lieut. Col. C. L. Wright, Commanding Officer of Bedford Army Air Base, said last night, "The statements published today concerning the showing of B-29 Superfortress bombers to the public by Army Air Forces in co-operation with the Treasury Department's war bond drive are premature, in so far as the Army Air Base at Bedford is concerned.

"While Army Air Forces may be planning a number of visits of giant planes to cities in connection with the war bond drive, nothing definite has been decided upon as yet in connection with the Bedford Air Base and no big bombers will be at the air base next Saturday or Sunday, Dec. 2 and 3."

Lieut. Colonel Wright's statement came after the Treasury Department's announcement Saturday night from Washington, that as part of the sixth war loan drive B-29 Superfortresses would be on exhibition at a number of Army bases throughout the country next month on a tour to open at the Bedford base next Saturday and Sunday.

Symphony Concert

Plans are now being completed for the Boston Symphony Orchestra's special Sixth War Loan concert being sponsored by the United States Treasury and local retail stores, according to the Boston Retail Trade Board. The musical event will be staged at the Boston Garden, Dec. 14, and admission will be gained by free tickets given to Sixth War Loan bond purchasers. Location of the seats to be distributed will depend upon the size of the contributions, ranging from $25 to $1,000, with a few boxes worth $5,000 a seat. This will be the first time that the full Symphony Orchestra, with Serge Koussevitzky conducting, has ever played to an audience, free of charge.

Calling All Shoppers

to a secluded eating place in a famous Boston "alley." No. 1 Winter Place, up one flight, is a quaint restaurant where all food is prepared on the premises, "home cooked."

11 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

EICHEL'S Restaurant IN WINTER PLACE

Red Cross Juniors Busy In Worcester

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 27—Children of the Junior Red Cross here—and more than 99 per cent of Worcester's school children belong to the Junior Red Cross—are busy packing Christmas boxes for children overseas, refugee children and children living in the small nations now being liberated one by one from the control of the Axis.

And at Christmas time they will exchange radio broadcasts with these children overseas. Junior Red Cross officials are working now on a plan to gather together children of Worcester whose parents are French, Chinese, Polish, Russian, Latin American, Czech, Danish, Belgian, Greek, or Dutch for the purpose of recording messages in these tongues which will later be transmitted by the Office of War Information over the seas.

In return, the British Broadcasting Company will arrange reciprocal messages from children abroad to the children of this alert Massachusetts city.

The children of Worcester know perhaps more than most children about the world outside the United States, because for the past ten weeks their city has been celebrating United Nations "weeks" under a program called "Worcester and the World." But at any rate the Junior Red Cross boys and girls in Worcester are extraordinarily active for their sisters and brothers in other countries.

With their own hands they knit socks and baby jackets and sweaters, and the boys make toys in their woodworking classes at school. They pack all these articles in shipping cartons, and a most workmanlike job they do of it, too. Some of the boxes have already reached Greece. All the Red Cross workers help the children when they can with advice and supervision, and the popularity of the work has grown steadily.

The value of the Junior Red Cross work to the teachers in the Worcester schools is said to be inestimable. It provides motivation for many a geography, history, and social studies class, and the children even ask for special projects to be given them. They are an alert, lively, and interested crowd of young people, and Red Cross headquarters on Harvard Street is their gathering place on most afternoons.

They are eager, especially the children of high school age, to resume their letter writing to children in foreign countries as soon as the war ceases. This once flourishing activity has been impossible for some time, of course, but now the young people of Worcester are seeing people from Great Britain, Denmark, China, Belgium, France, and all the other countries of the United Nations visit their city, speak from their local radio station and the platforms of their clubs and schools. The world is coming home to Worcester, and the children know it.

Cost of Living in Boston Area Drops One Half of One Per Cent

Cost of living in Boston decreased one half of 1 per cent last month, due to a decline of 1.4 per cent in the average prices of food, Wendell D. Macdonald, Regional Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, reported here today.

Prices stand 1 per cent higher than a year ago and 23.8 above January of 1941, the base month of the Little Steel formula.

Contrary to the usual seasonal rise, fresh fruits and vegetables dropped over 9 per cent in October, while lower prices for oranges, carrots, head lettuce, potatoes, green beans, apples, onions and cabbage brought the average cost of all fruits and vegetables down to a level 5 per cent below October of a year ago.

Clothing prices rose a little and housefurnishings went up 3 per cent, but the many miscellaneous services and commodities, as well as fuel, electricity and ice, held steady. These surveys, made by the United States Department of Labor agency, are designed to cover the cost of living of wage earners and lower salaried workers.

Ups and downs in retail food prices were reported from other New England cities studied by the B. L. S. They rose two-tenths of 1 per cent in Bridgeport, Conn., and one-tenth of 1 per cent in Portland, Maine, but declined four-tenths of 1 per cent in New Haven, nine-tenths of 1 per cent in Fall River, six-tenths of 1 per cent in Manchester, N. H., and 1 per cent in Providence, R. I.

N. E. Liberty Ships Raises List to 228

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 27 (AP)—Two more Liberty Ships were sponsored today, raising to 228 the number of cargo craft built by the New England Shipbuilding Corporation.

Miss Juliet Woodbury of Hingham, Mass., sponsored the Joseph Lee, named for her grandfather, who founded the Massachusetts Civic League.

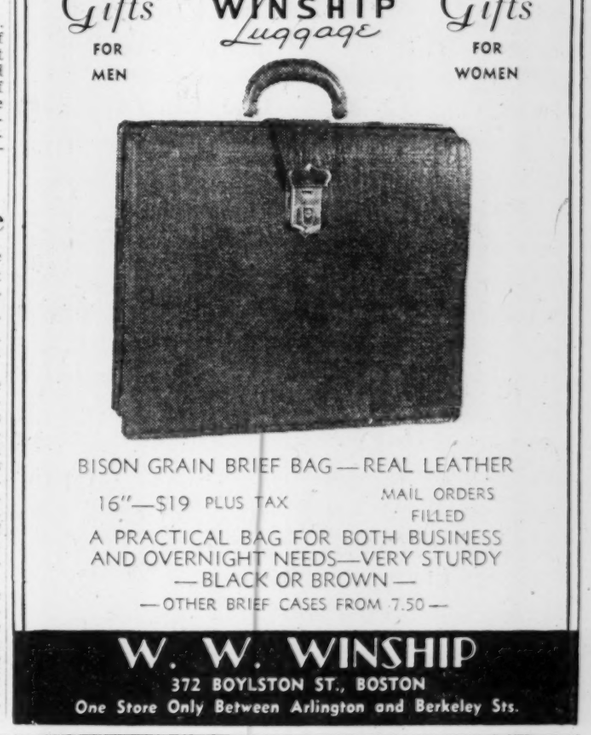
The Thomas Meagher, named for the commander of the "Irish Brigade" in the Civil War, was sponsored by Mrs. Charles H. Branagan of Worcester, Mass., a grand-niece of Mr. Meagher.

Another Meeting Over Norton Due

Trustees of the Boston State Hospital are scheduled to meet again tonight to discuss further the possibility of instituting removal proceedings against Dr. Harold F. Norton, Superintendent of the institution.

Circumstances surrounding the controversy over the State Hospital head were clouded in charges by Mr. Norton's brother, Clement A. Norton of the Boston School Committee, that his brother was being railroaded. Neither Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, State Commissioner of Mental Health, nor Alexander M. Sullivan, a member of the board of trustees of the hospital would comment on the situation.

To remove the head of a State institution it is necessary to conduct a public hearing before the trustees of the institution at which time specific charges would be made. A person removed as result of such a hearing has the right to appeal to the State Superior Court.



BISON GRAIN BRIEF BAG—REAL LEATHER

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Revision Planned in Maine Of State Fish and Game Laws

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 27—Maine completed an elaborate revision of its laws recently, and last week it learned that exhaustive overhauling of statutes covering fish and game and education are still needed.

Attorney General Frank I. Cowan told the Governor and Council the fish and game law rewriting job was needed because present laws were so obscurely worded they were an embarrassment to wardens and to the State. He said it was easy to "beat" many of the laws because of their wording.

The Council approved an expenditure of $1,500 for revision of these laws, the new statutes to be presented to the Legislature which convenes in January. Attorney General Cowan added that laws governing education were in equally bad shape, but no action had been taken regarding them.

At a cost of many thousands of dollars, revision of Maine's statutes, a task undertaken every ten years, was recently completed and the new work approved by the Legislature at a special session. Mr. Cowan explained the fish and game revision was too elaborate to be completed for this year's edition.

Salaries Issue

Work of the Legislative Research Committee was completed last week with a final report recommending higher salaries for State officials now believed to be underpaid. Senator Lauren N. Sanborn of Portland, committee chairman, released the report which pointed out that unless action were taken, the State would lose the services of some of its most valuable executives.

It was also recommended that inequalities be corrected. The report pointed out that the State Auditor received $4,500 a year, the Attorney General $5,000 and members of the Public Utilities Commission $6,000, and contended there was no reason for such a difference.

It was further recommended that all salaries should be set by the same body, either the Legislature or the Executive Council, instead of having some fixed by one and some by the other, as at present. Exception was made of the State Auditor, who, it was pointed out, should be paid under legislative regulation so that he would be independent of the executive branch in every way.

The research committee announced its continued interest in conditions at the Augusta State Hospital, and said unless a report of an investigation were made by the middle of December, the committee would look further into the matter.

The hospital was recently investigated by a New Jersey institutional official at the direction of Gov. Sumner Sewall for an independent study of conditions. Commissioner of Institutions Harrison Greenleaf said a report on the four-day survey would be made public as soon as received.

The institution for mental cases has been a subject of discussion since the October special session of the Legislature, which ordered Attorney General Cowan to investigate it. He reported "deplorable" conditions resulting from lack of help and crowded quarters.

Coal Situation

With Maine's hills snowcapped probably for the duration of the Winter, State Fuel Administrator Frank E. Southard told domestic coal users they would have to stretch every ton if they "expect to get through the winter without serious distress. In view of the fact that wartime demands for coal are still outstripping our heavy wartime production, every domestic consumer of anthracite is limited to seven-eighths of his annual requirements. There will be no additional tonnage of anthracite available for those who use up to their allotment before the end of the season.

The fuel official urged purchase of soft coal and other substitute fuels whenever dealers could supply them.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through P5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Dec. 3.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A3 through Z8, and also A5 through W5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. Blue stamps X5 through Z5 and A2 and B2 become valid Dec. 1. Good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 34 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely. No other blue stamps to be validated until Jan. 1, 1945.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Issuance of sugar for home canning ended Oct. 31. A new program for home canning will be announced Jan. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A13 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire Dec. 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Monday, Nov. 27, 1944

Free Tickets, for sports, theaters and other events at U. S. O. Ticket office, 48 Boylston Street, Lib. 7968.

Dances, with orchestra, hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club; Buddies Club; 149 Staniford Street; 5 Ruggles Street.

Officers' Dances, Army and Navy Officers Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m. Newman; Copley Square Officers Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m. U. S. O. Dance, The Uptown Ballroom, 241 Huntington Avenue. Service men and women invited. Hostesses. Refreshments, 8 p. m. Orchestra.

Arts and Crafts, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 7:30 p. m. Fingerprinting, and Leathercraft; 5 Ruggles Street. Fingerprinting 7:30 p. m. Esplanade Club, 150 Newbury Street, Fingerprinting and Sketching 8 p. m.

Leathercraft Instruction, 48 Boylston Street, 7:15 p. m.

Dance Instruction, 26 Temple Place, 7:45 p. m.

Instruction in Jiu Jitsu, 48 Boylston Street, 7:30 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street, Entertainment, Dancing. Free Refreshments.

Sinatra Ticket Buyers Get Their Money Back

Symphony Hall's box office today continued to "pay off" at the request of the Boston promoter, Spencer Fuller, on the non-appearance of Frank Sinatra at a special popular concert at which he was scheduled to sing.

With a sold-out house, Mr. Fuller, Boston promoter of the Sinatra concert, was informed from New York on Saturday that Sinatra's voice was affected from overwork and that he would be unable to come to Boston. Cancellation of Sinatra's final week at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York was cited by George Evans, Sinatra's New York representative.

Sven R. Bergman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAHANT, Mass., Nov. 27—Sven R. Bergman, who passed on here yesterday, served for 42 years with the General Electric Company in Lynn and was holder of 60 patents on electrical machinery. He contributed to the invention of the automobile self-starter.

A co-worker with Dr. Charles Steinmetz and Prof. Elihu Thomson, Mr. Bergman, since the outbreak of the war, had specialized in generating equipment for aircraft.

The son of a chaplain of the Swedish Court, Mr. Bergman was graduated from the Royal Institute of Technology at Stockholm and took post graduate courses at the Karlsruhe Electrical Institute in Germany. He came to the United States in 1902 to enter the General Electric Company.

The impeccable Mr. Memo makes sure none is forgotten

THIS CHAP has all the earmarks of being just a printed form, but don't let that mislead you.

He is in fact the tireless and efficient watchman over the applications of some 71,000 New England families now unable to get telephone service because of wartime demands for facilities. Here his expression is candidly blank, but once supplied with name, date, time, and other facts, Mr. Memo (formally known as Service Request Record) is a very able person indeed.

He's not a know-it-all himself, but he knows all the other forms and files that do know it all when it comes to requests for service, how they conform to government regulations, where there are facilities, and where new facilities are becoming available.

If you are awaiting a telephone, Mr. Memo will make sure that your application is not mislaid or forgotten. There's no more hard-working form in the telephone business today than Mr. Memo, whose honest endeavor is to see that requests for service are handled with the utmost fairness to all.

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Deftly Styled Silver Fox Tail Scarf	49.75
4 Large Double-Skin Sable Squirrel Scarf	60.00
3 Large Ringtail Skin Scarf	69.95
4-Skin Mink Scarf	118.00
5-Skin Natural Mink Scarf	148.00
4 Large Natural Mink Skin Scarf	198.00
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Providence, Rhode Island

Superfortresses Blast Tokyo Again

Continued from Page 1

second time in three days Nov. 27, while India-based Superforts hammered at strategic targets in Bangkok, Capital of Thailand.

Tokyo Radio reported 40 Superforts participated in each raid, the first co-ordinated action of the 20th and 21st Bomber Commands and their mighty air fleets.

Japanese radiocasts said clouds forced bombardiers to release their explosive cargoes blindly, and insisted little damage was done. Propagandists claimed one B-29 was shot down over Bangkok, but made no such claim about the Tokyo raiders.

An imperial communiqué broadcast by Tokyo Radio and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said the big bombers ranged over Tokyo and other industrial sections of central Honshu Island for more than an hour and a half. The B-29's, flying at an extremely high altitude, burst out of a drizzly overcast at 1 p. m., Tokyo time, broadcasters said, "but there was no damage inflicted on our important facilities."

In an amazing display of sustained power, the great silvered planes stood in line along taxiways and roared down the 1½ mile-long paved runways at one minute intervals with even greater clockwork precision than on the initial raid, Nov. 24.

Two Tokyo raids within three days by Brig. Gen. Haywood Hansell's 21st Bomber Command was a striking demonstration of the slight amount of damage done by Tokyo's defenders and of the impressive resources in still unused B-29's and men.

Comparatively few fliers in the second raid took part in the Nov. 24 strike.

Colonel Sweeney Led Mission

This second Superfortress mission to Tokyo was led by Col. Walter C. Sweeney, Jr. There were enough bombers to keep pressing the attack for two hours.

Members of the second mission, who had the benefit of the experience gained by fliers Nov. 24, expected less difficulty in maneuvering the 1,500 miles to Tokyo and pin-pointing their targets.

But they anticipated stronger Japanese fighter and antiaircraft resistance.

Most of the first raiders concentrated their bombs on the Nakajima Aircraft Company's Musashina factory in northwestern Tokyo, while others hit the harbor area 11 miles to the east. The bomb tonnage was "substantial," despite Tokyo propaganda claims that it was "light." Musashina is one of three Nakajima plants participating in production of three quarters of Japan's fighter planes plus some bomber output.

Reconnaissance photographs disclosed that many fires were started and considerable damage inflicted. The Japanese acknowledged the loss of seven fighters in combat.

One B-29 was lost Nov. 24 in combat near Tokyo, another landed in the ocean, but the entire crew of 12 was rescued.

Eisenhower Pins Star On Patton for Metz

By the Associated Press

Advanced Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Nov. 27

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower pinned a bronze star on Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Nov. 24 in recognition of the U. S. Third Army Commander's part in the capture of the Fortress City of Metz.

The decoration was awarded by Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley as Commander of the 12th Army group.

The citation said: "Lieut. Gen. Patton's brilliant victory has contributed materially to the success of American forces in the campaign against Germany."

Manila Raid:

16 Japanese Ships Destroyed

A Japanese heavy cruiser, a destroyer, 14 other ships, and 72 planes were wiped out as American carrier aircraft hit the Manila area and its vicinity Nov. 24.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced the results of this fifth raid of the month on Luzon Island as reports from Saipan told of the rescue at sea of the entire crew of one of the two Superfortresses lost in the first B-29 raid on Tokyo.

Admiral Nimitz said that in addition to the ships and planes destroyed around Manila, 2 luggers were sunk, and 4 cargo ships and 1 oiler were damaged.

The attack increased to more than 250 the number of enemy ships immobilized around Luzon Island alone in the 11 raids since Sept. 20 carried out by carrier planes of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet. This does not include the 59 warships sunk or damaged in the recent Philippines sea battles.

Twenty-nine Nipponese aircraft were shot down by the attacking force, 8 were knocked out of the sky by antiaircraft guns of the surface ships, and 35 were destroyed on the ground.

The raid extended from Santa Cruz, about 75 miles northwest of Manila, to Tayabas Bay at the southern end of Luzon Island. In the Manila Bay area the Navy planes strafed seven tank cars near Nichols Field and left them ablaze. They broke up a convoy of 150 trucks, south of Manila.

Ships sunk included a heavy cruiser of the Kumano class which previously had been reported damaged, 1 destroyer, 9 cargo ships, 4 transports, and a small oiler.

Western Front:

Allies Report Steady Progress

An Allied Supreme Headquarters communiqué states:

Allied forces continuing to clear the Maas pocket have reached the river between Blitterswijk and Broekhuizenvorst. North of Venlo defenses only scattered pockets of enemy remain west of the Maas.

Fighters and fighter-bombers supporting our ground forces in Holland hit gun positions, strong points and fortified buildings. Medium and fighter-bombers struck at communications, transport, airfields, and military barracks in northern and eastern Holland and over the German frontier.

In the Geilenkirchen area, enemy troop concentrations and armored units were attacked by fighter-bombers.

In the area west of Jülich, we contained counterattacks by infantry and tanks. Farther south, Weisweiler has been cleared after stubborn house-to-house fighting and we have advanced to the east. Fighting continues for high ground south of Langerwehe, and our forces continued to make slow progress in the forest south of Hürtgen.

South of Jülich, fighter-bombers broke up a counterattack by enemy armor. Other fighter-bombers bombed Düren and Langerwehe and troops and gun positions in the area.

Communications and transport behind the enemy line in Germany were attacked by fighter-bombers which hit rolling stock in the Cologne, Coblenz, and Giessen areas. Railway yards at Rheydt were the target for escorted medium bombers.

Fortified towns along the Saar River were bombed by fighter-bombers.

Southwest of Merzig in the Saar Valley our forces have reached Oberesch.

General gains were made in the area east of Metz, despite enemy counterattacks. Fort Sommy and Fort St. Blaize were captured, and Fort Marival was abandoned by the enemy. Allied units made gains of 1½ miles to take Ricrange, 17 miles northeast of Metz, and other elements are in Zimming, northwest of St. Avold. The Gutenbrumner Wald north of Firnstingen is being cleared and we have advanced up to three miles to reach Hunkirch.

Allies Reach Alsace Plain

Our forces advancing from the St. Diz region have pushed through the Saale Pass in the Vosges Mountains and reached the Alsace plain west of Strasbourg. Our grip on Strasbourg was tightened with the capture of a dozen forts near to the city. Prisoners include two generals.

In the southern Vosges, further progress was made toward clearing the enemy from the mountain passes and narrowing salient in the Belfort Gap.

Ammunition and fuel dumps at Homburg, Giessen, and Bergzadern were attacked without loss by medium and light bombers.

Escorted heavy bombers without loss attacked objectives in Western Germany.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's 2d British Army has all but wiped out the German salient west of the Maas and stands before Venlo itself.

In the area north of Beilenkirchen, other British troops gained a 500-yard stretch of high ground overlooking the Wurm Valley.

Promotions:

Alexander-Clark Get New Posts

Elevation of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark from command of the United States Fifth Army to commander in chief of the Allied Fifteenth Army Group in Italy has been announced in London as part of a general shift of the Allied leadership in the Mediterranean.

In other changes, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, who has been Allied commander in Italy, becomes supreme commander in the Mediterranean, succeeding Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, who in turn takes the place of the late Field Marshal Sir John Dill as chief of the British joint staff mission in Washington.

The announcement from Prime Minister Winston Churchill's office said the appointments "are the result of agreement between the Prime Minister and the President of the United States."

Who is to replace General Clark as Fifth Army commander was not immediately disclosed.

It also was announced that General Alexander had been made a field marshal, effective June 4, 1944, the date of the capture of Rome.

General Alexander becomes Britain's youngest field marshal. The date of his elevation in rank makes him senior to Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, whose appointment was effective Sept. 1.

Eight British generals have been promoted to field marshal since this war began, but only Generals Alexander and Montgomery received the baton while leading armies in the field.

Battle of Leyte:

Japanese Army Resistance Ebbs

Japanese opposition is weakening in Leyte Island's Ormoc corridor, headquarters announced, as three more Nipponese ships bound for the island were reported sunk.

A communiqué said three small cargo vessels, en route to Leyte, were sunk off Cebu Nov. 25, in addition to the four transports which were destroyed with their 2,000 reinforcement troops.

Japanese night raiders caused minor damage during attacks on the Tacoban area. Four of the attackers were shot down.

Attempts to reinforce their sorely pressed Leyte forces have cost the Japanese at least 17,000 troops lost at sea and 33 convoy vessels, plus 14 escorting warships. Four major reinforcement efforts have been smashed, including convoys destroyed Nov. 24 and 25 by low-flying fighter planes.

Eastern Front:

Russians Tighten Ring on Budapest

Russian armored units pushed out from captured Hatvan toward the Danube north of Budapest while directly downstream from the Hungarian Capital another Red formation was reported to have seized a foothold on narrow Csepel Island.

Hatvan, 25 miles northeast of Budapest, fell Nov. 26 after a 10-day struggle. With its capture Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky was able to maneuver his Second Ukranian Army for double-sided attacks to outflank Budapest.

Meanwhile, troops of Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army shattered a main 60-mile defense line across eastern Slovokia by capturing the key rail and road hubs of Michalovce and Humenne, in a 12-mile advance northwest of Ungvar.

This thrust brought the Russians within 28 miles of the two Slovakian strongholds of Kossa (Kosice) and Presov.

The battle for Hatvan cost both the Russians and Germans heavily in tanks and men.

The German Command fed reserves almost recklessly into the struggle before giving up. The Soviet bulletin said that in one day of fighting 1,000 Germans were killed and 750 Germans and Hungarians were captured.

A key to northern Hungary communications, Hatvan sits astride a north and south railway leading to central Slovakia and the vital Budapest-Miskolc line.

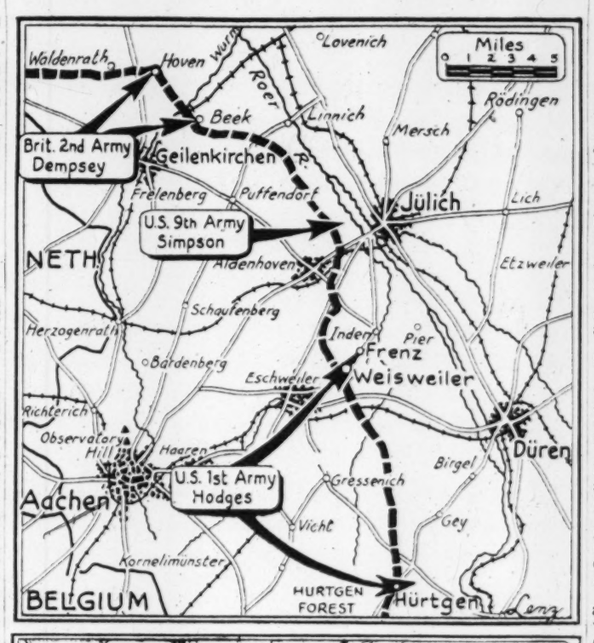
The main north route from Hatvan leads through the Matra Mountains to the Czechoslovakian border stronghold of Lucenec, key to invasion routes into the Reich.

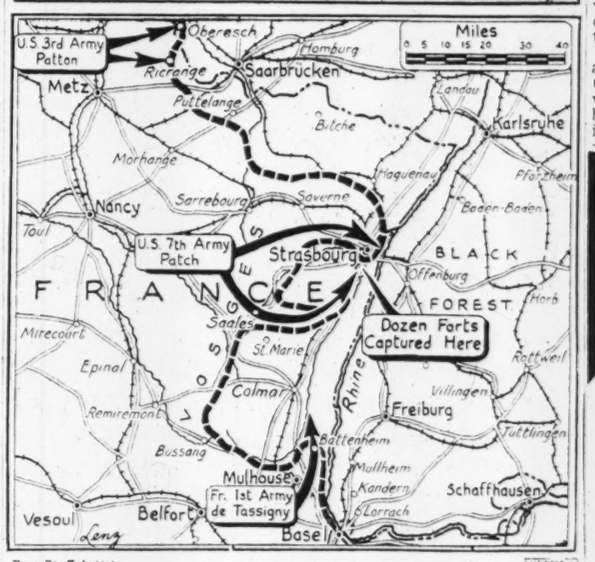
China:

Americans Abandon Nanning Airfield

The last forward American air base in South China, a fighter field at Nanning, has been abandoned and destroyed in the face of advancing Japanese armies, United States Army headquarters announced.

Allied Armies Continue Gains





By a Staff Artist

German Forces Forced to Give Up Ground

Allied hard-won gains west of the Roer River in the Aachen sector (above) show Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' men close to the river at Hurtgen to the south, and also at points farther north. Below is a close-up of the Metz-Strasbourg sector showing gains made by the Third and Seventh Armies.

Lloyd George States Peace Depends Upon Action by U. S.

TY NEWYDD, LLANYSTUMDWY, North Wales, Nov. 27 (AP)—David Lolyd George, Britain's Prime Minister in World War I and doyen of its elder statesmen in this one, asserted in an interview that the surest way of preventing a third world war would be "by America acting differently this time."

In one of his rare press interviews, the white-maned Welshman, was asked:

"What was the Allies' greatest mistake in dealing with Germany after the last war?"

Rather grimly, and without hesitation, he replied:

"America. If they had kept to their bargains instead of backing out and leaving the League of Nations, things would have gone differently."

With the blunt earnestness of his reply, he suggested American statesmanship and public opinion hold a broad international outlook after peace has been made. He held that United States' commitments to a potential world community would be perhaps the great stabilizer.

He counselled complete disarmament of Germany after this war, holding that it would be the only reliable means of exorcising the military spirit.

Concerning postwar problems and probabilities, Mr. Lloyd George said he did not wish to venture too far into the twilight haze of prophecy. Although agreeing that great changes undoubtedly were in store for most nations, he withheld comment on possible political, social, and economic reorganizations of the future, except for brief reference to portents in his own land.

"There will be a big change in the unemployment situation in Great Britain, thanks to the Sir William Beveridge plan for lifelong social security," he said.

"I think this will be adopted rather than the Government's White Paper on social security, which doesn't go far enough."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

British Seek Treaty on Air Routes

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 27—Further moves to clarify British and American positions in regard to conditions under which postwar civilization is to operate on world air routes have served only to surround the central issue with more technicalities.

The issue separating the British and Americans is today, as it was when the conference started, whether this air traffic shall be free of all restrictions as the United States prefers, or guided by some sort of world agreement under the British plan. Expression of this difference has come mainly through positions taken on the amount of power to be given to a central authority. After three weeks of maneuvering, the British had appeared to accept without reservation such a central authority which lacked everything but consultative powers.

It appears now from statements by Lord Swinton, United Kingdom delegation head, at a press conference yesterday, and a rereading of his remarks at a plenary session Nov. 22, that while this acceptance of an authority without arbitrary powers is bonafide, it is still the British intention that air-traffic rules or principles it wants, as a means of assuring for itself a better position in competition with the United States, shall be binding and effective, if not through the power of the central authority, then through a treaty.

Even though such a central authority might not have enforcement powers of its own, it is argued, the signing by each nation of a treaty containing agreement on certain broad principles or rules would have the same effect, theoretically, in that the breaking of a treaty provision is a serious matter. Adjudication of questions arising out of application of such a treaty, also, might bring to bear the sort of air-traffic rules the British want.

At his Sunday press conference Lord Swinton, while reiterating his previous almost enthusiastic approval of the American plan for an international body with only an advisory capacity, pointedly declared that "my Government is quite prepared to accept a body which operates under the new technique, provided it operates effectively. . . . It is absolutely essential to make this scheme work, and those people (the smaller nations) would not go into such a convention without such authority that the new technique must be as effective as the old technique would have been."

This interpretation is consistent with the course of American strategy which is influenced, according to a spokesman from this side, by "what the American people and Congress will accept." This spokesman has emphasized repeatedly the wisdom of arriving at understandings through executive agreements which would not have treaty force, or better yet, simply through bilateral operation of the present powers of our own Civil Aviation Board.

The United States desire is to see that whatever agreement is reached does not obligate it to operate under rules restricting open competition. If a convention, including a central authority, is adopted and presented to each nation for ratification as a treaty, that plan, it is insisted, must not carry even implied obligations that would be enforced under treaty operation.

The British, on the other hand, are expected to proceed under their original position, seeking to make up for having given in to the United States demand for a weak central authority, by obtaining international application of restrictive provisions.

Meanwhile, the chief issue is being argued in terms of whether all nations should have the right to pick up passengers at intermediate stops on through world routes. This is called the "fifth freedom of the air."

No one objects actually to this right, in principle, but the British say the traffic thus picked up should not be included in the total traffic used by each operator to determine the frequencies of his flights. Each agrees to start with a 50-50 split of traffic, but then to allow operators to increase facilities as their business increases. The Americans want this intermediate traffic to be included in their "business." The British, who have less to gain from this provision than the Americans, because of their geographical position and inability at present to compete on an even basis, say "no."

Meanwhile a special committee working over the draft convention, while it has not yet tackled this moot point directly, has prepared some changes. There is a question whether the board or council will have 21 or 15 members.

A Cartoon in the News

Dorman H. Smith, Detroit News

"Fill 'er Up"!

Brazil Offers Compromise On Dumbarton Oaks Issue

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Brazil has suggested a vote in the top council of the proposed world security agency for any country—even if not a regular council member—on any issue involving that nation.

The proposal offers a compromise on one of the main points left unsettled at the Dumbarton Oaks conference at which the framework for the peace organization was blueprinted.

The big four nations—Britain, Russia, China, and the United States—failed to agree on whether a big power having a permanent seat on the council should have a veto on international action against itself. The Russians held out for unanimity among the "Big Four" in such actions.

If one of the big powers were accused of aggression against a lesser state, the Brazilian plan would assure each side a vote. Brazil does not go into the "Big-Four" unanimity question.

Drafted by Diplomats

The Dumbarton Oaks document provided a voice before the council for any state involved in a case, but no vote unless it held a council membership.

The voting question apparently is being left for settlement in the expected meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin.

Brazil's proposal was presented to the State Department and a committee of Latin American diplomats here by Ambassador Carlos Martins.

Brazil took pains to express its agreement with the Dumbarton Oaks plan generally.

Other important changes in the Dumbarton draft advocated by Rio de Janeiro are:

1. The charter of the organization should contain guarantees of territorial integrity of member nations.
2. South America should have a permanent seat on the 11-man executive council in addition to adequate representation on the council.
3. In certain cases, council decisions should require the approval of the assembly of all the nations.
4. The international court of justice should decide what nation is an aggressor in disputes on which there is disagreement. (Dumbarton Oaks provides that only juridical questions come before the court.)

Stronger Voice Sought

The request for adequate representation for South America is taken to mean three seats on the executive council, although Brazil did not flatly say that. Also, it is believed that Rio de Janeiro hopes to get the nod if South America is able to get a permanent seat.

The Brazilian document is the third forwarded to Washington by Latin-American countries, all tending toward a stronger voice for small nations, more power for the international court, and more representation for South America.

Definite Policy on Palestine Urged After Refugee Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—Demand that the United States take a firm diplomatic stand in settling the increasingly acute Jewish problem in Europe was made here today following the War Refugee Board's publication of the story of the Nazi extermination of 2,000,000 persons mostly Jews, in two years.

Report on Atrocities

One demand came from Dr. Carl J. Freidrich, Professor of Government at Harvard University and director of Harvard's School for Overseas Administration, who made a renewed appeal in behalf of the American Council on Public Affairs for American influence for a definite and constructive policy toward a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

The Palestine issue was recently made more complicated by the assassination in Cairo of Lord Moyne, British Resident Commissioner in the Middle East.

Over the week end, Ira Hirschmann, former War Refugee Board representative in Turkey, warned the Jews that such terrorism by a few hundred Jews in Palestine must stop, or all Jews would suffer for their acts.

The War Refugee Board, on which Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is active, is understood to have made public its story of Nazi atrocities without the consent of the Office of War Information and with opposition from the State Department where some aids view it as fuel for Secretary Morgenthau's "hard peace for Germany" plan.

Meanwhile, the problem of the Jew in Europe remains, though in numbers they are believed by State Department aids to have dwindled from 5,500,000 before the war to 1,500,000 today.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees have divided up the taking care of persons displaced from their homes. The recent UNRRA Council at Montreal recently gave its staff special permission to look after homeless Jews and political refugees even though they are technically enemies.

Generally, officials of these two bodies do not believe the Palestine homeland is the answer to the Jewish problem, but they are far from agreed as to what the answer is.

They know that most German Jews will not want to return to Germany. There is some hope for assimilation in Romania, Bulgaria, and Hungary—countries to which they fled to escape Nazi persecution.

Slow on Property Rights

Armistice terms with Romania and Bulgaria have required that they repeal anti-Semitic laws, but in practice the people have been slow to welcome the Jew as a property and job holder.

The Intergovernmental Committee and other students of the Jewish problem are still hopeful that South America can absorb large numbers of Jews, but they must be farmers and not city dwellers. Also there is the problem of financing farms for them.

A few thousand visas to enter Palestine are still available to Jews but the British have refused to make it a wide-open homeland, partly because of Arab opposition.

Urging complete removal of present restrictions on the movement of people in and out of Palestine, plus a program of large-scale economic development, Professor Friedrich, declared: "While such a policy runs counter to present British policy toward Palestine, it is more than likely that a firm American stand, if diplomatically presented, would mobilize liberal British opinion. In fact, sections of the British public have appealed to American sympathizers to help them in their efforts to bring about a change of policy. As in many other fields of international policy, the issue is not between nations, but between emerging world democracy and the forces of reaction and special interest."

G. I. Sweet Tooth Takes Big Bite

Of the 2,500,000,000 pounds of candy produced in 1943, about 20 per cent was shipped to armed forces in the United States and abroad.

Objectives of Dumbarton Oaks Hailed by Americans United

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Groups of Americans United for World Organization throughout the country hail the Dumbarton Oaks proposals as "a progressive step on the long road to make wars impossible," according to a statement issued by Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, Chairman of Americans United, and President of Dartmouth College. These groups, the statement added, will support with all the influence at their command the "best plan" finally agreed upon at the wider conference soon to be held by representatives of all the United Nations.

"We recognize," said the Americans United President, "that four great powers, each with its respective concerns, were involved in the discussions leading up to the agreement" at Dumbarton Oaks. "We recognize likewise that in the discussions preliminary to final action, the concerns of the people of other governments than our own are to be taken into consideration."

Americans United, Dr. Hopkins stated, is prepared to continue in the field of political action, working through the home people in the Congressional Districts, as it did in the recent Senatorial and House elections. Organization work is proceeding through the country, he added.

The policy statement issued by Dr. Hopkins said that Americans United is "unanimously committed" to the belief that "Congress should take action recognizing or establishing the authority of the President to use American forces when imperative to forestall aggression which might lead to war without being obligated to submit the matter to Congress before such action could be inaugurated in time of crisis."

Also fundamental to a world security organization, if power is to be vested in the Security Council, is a democratic voting arrangement, the statement continued. "No veto should be made effective on the sole vote of one individual member," the organization believes.

Pointing out that Secretary Cordell Hull has said "the Dumbarton Oaks proposals in their present form are neither complete nor final," the statement said there must be discussion at large and in local groups regarding the report "so that what we are deeply convinced is the popular will may be made articulate and forceful."

Dr. Hopkins also announced the appointment of Sidney C. Hayward, Secretary of Dartmouth College, as Executive Secretary of Americans United. Mr. Hayward has been engaged at Dartmouth as Navy Liaison officer in connection with the V-12 training program and in relations with the college alumni. He is joining the staff at 5 West 54th Street. The other officers are: Hugh Moore, President; Ulric Bell, Executive Vice-President; J. A. Migel, Treasurer; Arthur J. Goldsmith, Secretary.

Educational Equality In South No. 1 Topic

BILOXI, Miss., Nov. 27 (AP)—Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma, said yesterday that "equalization of educational opportunities for all citizens of the South" had been named "number one objective" of the Southern Governors' Conference.

Governor Kerr, newly-elected Chairman of the Conference which ended a three-day session here yesterday, said in an interview that a committee was appointed in executive session Nov. 25 to conduct "a complete study of the South's educational problems."

Included on the committee, he said, were Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, whose election as conference vice-chairman was announced by Governor Kerr, Gov. Colgate Darden of Virginia, and Gov. Thomas L. Bailey of Mississippi.

Poles Award Medal To Biddle for Heroism

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Nov. 27 (AP)—Col. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., chief of the European Allied Contact Section of Supreme Headquarters, and former Ambassador to Poland, was awarded the Cross of Valor, high Polish decoration, by Lieut. Gen. M. Kukiel, Polish Defense Minister. The honor was bestowed for Colonel Biddle's gallantry during the bombardment and evacuation of Warsaw in 1939.

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Defenders of Germany Build Elaborate Trench Network

Continued from Page 1

the Allies have encountered more mines, more mortar, more artillery than since D-Week on the beaches of Normandy.

The battle for the Hurtgen Forest has been very costly to the Allied side. It took place in woods where the trees grew so dense that the noontime sun was reduced to dim twilight by the time it reached the floor of the forest.

The crashing of artillery shells in the top branches snapped off trees like matchsticks until scarcely a single acre is now intact. Where the woods did not provide sufficient natural defense the Germans fought from pillboxes located on strategic hillsides and in road bends. Added to this was the obstacle of rain and then snow which turned the dirt roads into brown quagmires.

Heroism in Rescues

Not only did supply trucks bog down bringing in supplies, but ambulances were unable to negotiate the incredibly churned mud to bring in the wounded.

In some cases the stretcher bearers had to carry the wounded as far as two miles along roads where jeeps were unable to move. In one case these heroic medics went up to their shoulders in cold water carrying a wounded comrade across a flooded stream in the forest.

From now on until the Rhine is reached the war will be neither one of camouflage as in the Siegfried area, nor of jungle tactics as in the Hurtgen battle. The Germans have indicated how they expect to defend the rest of the Rhineland with the trenches.

Methods of Attack

How the Allies will attack them also presents some interesting possibilities.

It could be aerial and artillery bombardment followed by tanks and infantry. Perhaps the Allies will use the device of timed fire, with shells used in such a way that they will burst above the trenches instead of when they hit the ground.

Against these airbursts orthodox trenches are no defense. The Allies' own forces as well as the Germans found that out in the Hurtgen Forest when shells exploding in trees compelled the building of three to four feet of logs over the top of foxholes to foil the downward bursts of shrapnel.

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'Australia at War' Told by Photographs In London Exhibit

LONDON—"Australia at War," a photographic exhibition staged in London during November, has given a vivid picture of the world-wide participation of Australian soldiers, sailors, and airmen in their fight against the Axis, especially against Japan, and brings back to the British public the fact that Australians inflicted the first reverses of the war on the Japanese in New Guinea, where they held out with a mere handful of men until American help arrived.

War industry photographs show cruiser tanks, combat planes, armored cars, and almost every other modern weapon produced by a nation which four years ago had not built a single motorcar of its own. The exhibition makes the British people realize more clearly how the most vulnerable Dominion, a nation of only 7,000,000, meets its responsibilities in an all-out effort at home and abroad.

Living Costs Decline; First Drop in Months

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Living costs measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics declined 1-10th of 1 per cent in the month ended Oct. 15—the first drop since February.

But while the over-all trend was downward, clothing prices climbed slightly for the sixteenth consecutive month, the Labor Department reported Nov. 25.

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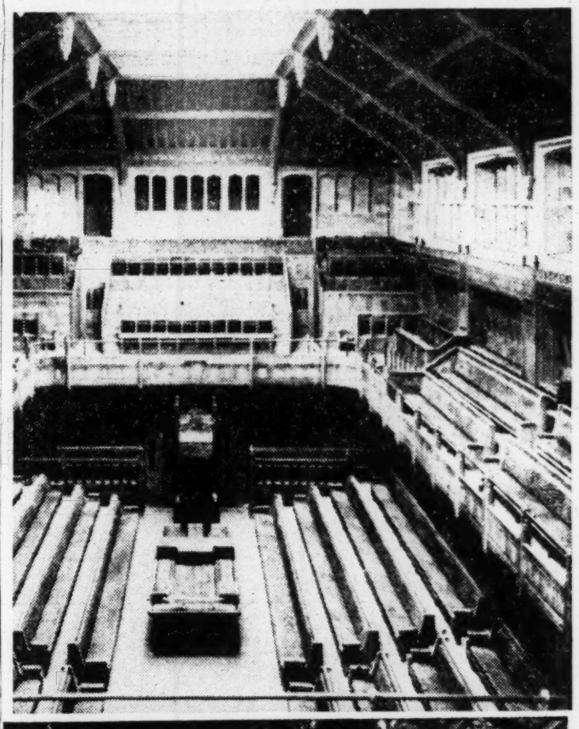

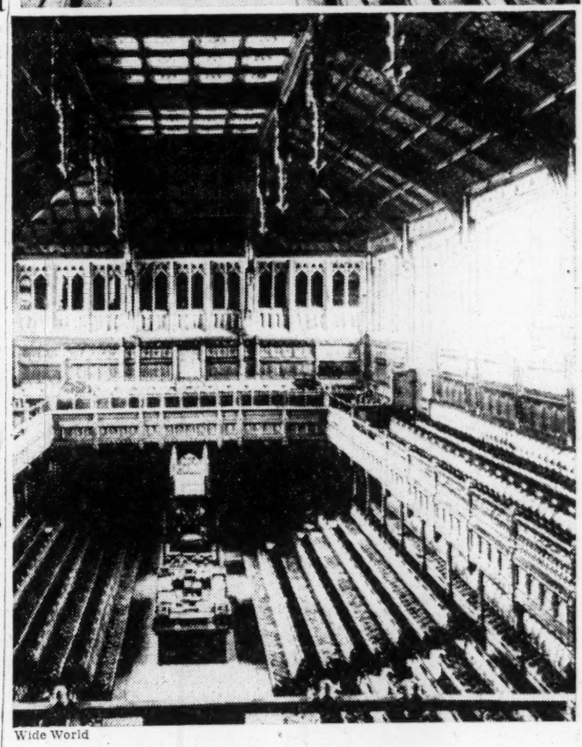

Wide World

Models of Chamber of Parliament Lower House

Upper: View of the proposed new chamber, which would provide a "fresher, brighter, more alive House of Commons." The models are on view at London. The new chamber is expected to cost about £1,000,000. It would provide better acoustics, more seating (except for the M. P.'s), and better ventilation. Earl Winterton's Select Committee chose Sir Giles Gilbert Scott to design the new chamber, and invited Dr. Oscar Faber, widely-known ventilation and heating specialist, to collaborate with him. Lower: View of model of old chamber of the House of Commons, looking toward Speaker's chair.

New Commons to Memorialize Churchill Parliamentary Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 27 — Britain's new House of Commons, to replace the famous chamber blitzed by German bombs in 1941, will long be a memorial to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who has done as much in the past four years to revitalize parliamentary government here as he did to save Britain militarily.

The architecture of the new House of Commons is a victory for traditionalism in design. Mr. Churchill has been the strongest advocate of retaining the intimate and crowded atmosphere in the mother of parliaments.

Mr. Churchill's view has won through, even though some puzzled members of the public continue protesting that the new Commons still will have only 437 seats for its 614 members. These people are disturbed lest their own member of Parliament be left out in the cold. The Select Committee of Commons sides with Mr. Churchill in favor of "atmosphere."

Parliament Backs Decision

Parliament itself has indorsed this decision, well knowing that the chamber is very seldom full. Even when it is, brief discomfort is easily forgotten in the excitement of the big occasion.

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott of cathedral-building experience has designed the new Commons closely resembling the old chamber, but more utilitarian and shorn of many Gothic frills. Pictures of the new Commons suggest to some critics an architectural conception falling between two schools—too severe for the old style and not severe enough for the new style.

In the expert view of Sir Gilbert Scott, "Gothic detail of the old chamber was lifeless and uninteresting, and richness was spread evenly over the whole area without relief or contrast. It has been our endeavor to remedy this with the result that, though still Gothic in style, the effect will be entirely different from what existed before."

Members Pleased

Members of the House of Commons are themselves generally pleased with the prospect of fresher, lighter and the more "alive" atmosphere promised by the new chamber. Moreover, it is fully realized what a difficult task the architect had in fitting the new design into a Gothic setting, since by far the greater part of the Parliamentary Buildings—the House of Lords, Big Ben, Westminster Hall and Victoria Tower—remain intact, or only slightly damaged by bombs.

The new Commons will not affect the famous Thames-side sky line, since the chamber nestles within higher structures.

The new chamber is expected to cost about £1,000,000 and take six years to build. A year and a half will be needed to quarry special Clipsham stone.

Outstanding features of the new chamber will be larger accommodation for the press and visitors; a special gallery for the heir to the throne, Princess Elizabeth; better acoustic properties, and more committee and writing rooms for members of Parliament.

War Offices Augment Florida-Travel Warning

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The War Department has added its voice to Government warnings against holiday trips to the South, declaring "it is particularly important that civilian winter vacationists refrain from traveling to Florida."

Heavy movement of military personnel to and from southern points will take place this coming winter, said Maj. Gen. C. P. Gross, transportation chief of the Army Service Forces, in a letter to the Office of Defense Transportation.

Son of AP Man Decorated For Exploit Over Germany

A U. S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, Nov. 27 (AP)—Lieut. Alan J. Gould, Jr., of New York City, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for "extraordinary achievement while serving as navigator of a B-17 Flying Fortress during combat bombing attacks over Nazi Europe." Lieutenant Gould, veteran of 35 heavy bombardment assaults, is the son of Alan J. Gould, Assistant General Manager of the Associated Press.

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Rome Crisis: Monarchists Win Victory?

Continued from Page 1

with many politicians of the center and right-wing parties and with the Vatican are well known.

Spotlight on Umberto

The scrupulous observance of constitutional procedure in connection with the resignation of the Bonomi Cabinet, as well as an unmistakable tendency to throw the political spotlight on the lieutenant general of the realm, Prince Umberto, seem to hint interesting future developments.

If, as seems possible, some monarchist elements enter a new Bonomi government, the monarchists will have won an important victory. If the leftist parties, on the other hand, join hands with the monarchists, it will be on the basis of enlarged Socialist-Communist representation. The latter has been the goal of recent leftist maneuvers.

Relations between leftists and conservatives were discussed in a recent issue of Risorgimento Liberale, which said that Socialists and Communists benefit today from a state organization which is still liberal. But the paper warned that the day would perhaps come when the Communists, if not the Socialists, would frankly assume the part which tradition and faith outline for them. Then, according to the Rome daily, "Our adversaries will be anything but weak and easy-going. . . . If liberty and order are menaced, we shall defend them. Do not let us mislead tomorrow's opponents. . . ."

Background of Crisis

As to the background regarding the acute political crisis indicated in the Risorgimento editorial, it seems important to mention some of the problems that have figured in the political debate, particularly as the same issues will become even more significant during the coming months.

First of all, there is the question of the purge, which has developed into the worst stumbling block, preventing agreement even among the anti-Fascist parties themselves. The purge issue actually has brought about the current political crisis.

In recent weeks, the Socialist, Communist, and Action Parties launched an all-out drive against "reactionary" elements in various ministries, but especially in the armed forces. Serious charges were made against Admiral de Courten, Navy Minister, who was accused of shielding pro-Fascist elements in his ministry. The situation became particularly tense when the leftist press began to attack the Commander of the Carabinieri, General Orlando, in connection with a circular sent out by him. The Orlando affair was splashed across the front pages of many papers for several days.

Purge Situation Serious

The seriousness of the purge situation was underlined by the deputy chief of the purge commission, Mauro Scoccimarro, who declared that out of a very considerable number of requests for suspension put forward by the commission, only a small percentage actually could be carried out.

Another issue has been the future political role of the National Liberation Committees in northern Italy. The problem, raised for the first time by the Communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti, following his return from Tuscany last September, was settled by the Bonomi Government last week. The Cabinet decided to recognize the Liberation Committees as the Government of the northern regions. But as the Bonomi Government was already on its way out when the decision was made, there is little doubt that the Government's plans will continue to hang fire.

There have been instances in liberated areas where the prefect tried to ignore the local liberation committee which had the full support of the population. In reply to conservative demands that the Government-appointed perfects be kept in power, a member of the Tuscan Liberation Committee wrote recently that the whole perfectorial institution did not represent the present government, but rather that centralized and reactionary authoritarianism which had already once destroyed Italian liberty.

Underground Pressure

Pressure from the Underground forces in the German-occupied North, however, has been growing since the outbreak of the current political crisis. It is conceivable that their influence will favor the Leftist parties if neither a coalition government nor a rightist government can be formed.

It goes without saying that the leftist parties have been working toward such a solution in recent weeks. Even the independent Rome daily Il Tempo has suggested the formation of a new government of semi-Socialist and semi-Liberal tendencies.

The leader of the left wing of the Action Party, Emilio Lussu, says that if a left coalition does not take place, Italy will have no political future. Observing that even a Conservative Party can have no meaning in the present Italian situation, he asks whether there is anything morally worthy of being conserved in "this Sodom and Gomorrah" which Fascism has left behind.

As for the Socialists, the prominent anti-Fascist writer Ignazio Silone writes in the party organ Avanti that if the proletarian and democratic parties succeed in making a progressive bloc which remains united in the fight against monopolies and feudal landowners, Italy will achieve a revolution demonstrating the possibility of consolidating essential economic conquests for socialism without suppressing democracy and political liberalism.

Yet the leftist parties can have no illusions as to the obstacles confronting them. The Socialist leader Pietro Nenni, who reports steadily increasing republican enthusiasm "from Rome to Florence and Ancona," has pointed to the pro-monarchic maneuvers of the Fascist chiefs of yesterday and influential reactionaries throughout southern Italy. Following his return from the South, he made it very clear that there were also some democratic parties which were active in behalf of the monarchy.

One of the developments to be watched during the next few days, therefore, will be the Socialist attempt to seize control of the Ministry of the Interior.

Germans Get Milk From Cows Kept Deep in Coal Mine

ALSDORF, Germany, Nov. 24. Delayed. (AP)—This American-occupied German-town has been getting its milk supply from a herd of 25 Holstein cows 1,200 feet under the ground.

Coal mining is the chief industry of Alsdorf, but right now the outstanding products of its principal mine are fresh milk, pork, veal, and mutton.

The cows, some pigs, and sheep were taken underground by the townspeople in late September to protect them from shellfire and bombs and from other Germans who wanted them. The town is still under intermittent shellfire, and the animals remain safe and sound inside the mine.

Lieut. Col. Clarence Richmond, a former Boston lawyer who is commanding officer for the military government detachment, asked the Germans at Alsdorf why there were no chickens in the underground barnyard.

The answer was that chickens were easy to carry, and the Nazi troops took them when they fled.

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Presentation of Nobel Awards Set for Dec. 10 at New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—Arrangements are being completed here for the first presentation of Nobel prizes ever to be made in the United States since the initial awarding of the honors in Stockholm in 1901.

With the traditional Nobel prize ceremony usually held in the Concert House in Stockholm canceled this year because of travel conditions, the diplomas and prize money will be presented to the six winners in America at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Dec. 10, with Wollmar F. Bostrum, Minister of Sweden, officiating in behalf of Gustav V, King of Sweden.

Prizes worth approximately $29,000 each will be formally presented to the following men at that time:

Dr. I. I. Rabi of Columbia University, New York, and Dr. Otto Stern of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, for their work in studying the structure of the atoms; Dr. Hendrik Dam of Copenhagen, now attached to the Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., and Dr. Edward Adelbert Doisy of St. Louis for their work on vitamin K; and Dr. J. Erlander and Dr. H. S. Gasser of New York, for their study of nerves.

George Hevesy and Johannes V. Jensen, winners, respectively, of the 1943 chemistry and 1944 literature prizes, are living abroad and will not be at the New York ceremony.

Selections for the various Nobel awards are made without consideration of nationality, as specified in the will of Alfred Bernhard Nobel, the Swedish natural scientist, who left the bulk of his fortune, when he passed in 1896, to the establishment of financial awards to worthy individuals.

Selections for the field of literature are made by the Swedish Academy of Literature; those for physics and chemistry by the Swedish Academy of Science, and awards for work in physiology and medicine by the Carolinian Institute at Stockholm. The Norwegian Storthing makes the award for the Nobel Peace Prize, best known Nobel award, which, however, has not been granted since 1938.

The luncheon is being arranged by the American-Scandinavian Foundation, independent educational institution engaged in advancing intellectual relations between Americans and Scandinavians. A dinner for the evening of Dec. 10, to honor the Nobel anniversary, will be held at the Hotel Astor here, sponsored by the American Nobel Anniversary Committee.

Yugoslavia Expels U.P. Woman Reporter

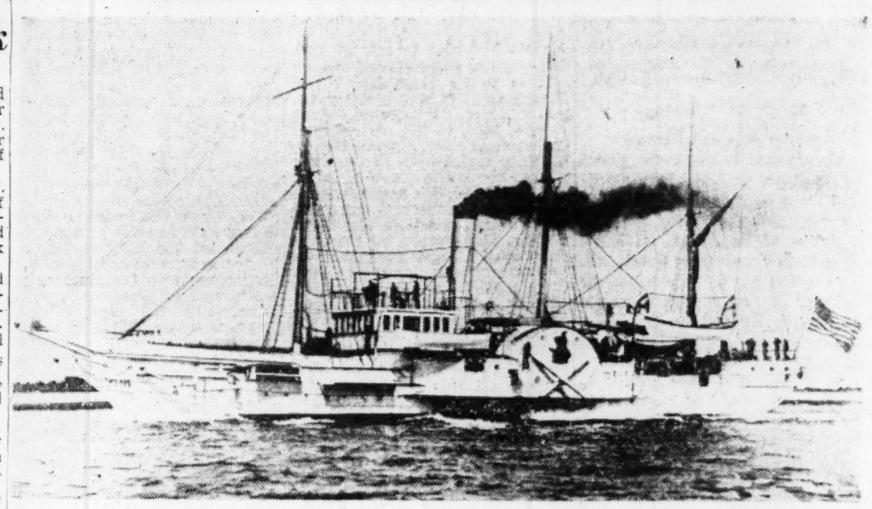
NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—The United Press reported today that one of its correspondents, Eleanor Packard, had been expelled from Belgrade on the ground that she sent dispatches in violation of Yugoslav censorship.

Mrs. Packard was quoted as saying in Rome, where she flew from Belgrade, that she understood Yugoslav press authorities "didn't like" a dispatch reporting that there were many pictures of Marshals Stalin and Josip Broz (Tito) in Belgrade shop windows, but none of President Roosevelt or Prime Minister Churchill.

The United Press said Mrs. Packard also understood that there was objection to her description of Yugoslav censorship as "probably among the strictest ever imposed." It quoted her as saying all her dispatches had been passed by Allied censors, reviewing them for military security reasons, but not by Yugoslav censors.

Mrs. Packard went to Yugoslavia a week ago with a group of American and British correspondents.

First Iron-Hulled Man-of-War



The Wolverine Now Rests on Lake Erie Waters

"Most of her longevity may be attributed to her wrought iron construction," marine writers say in referring to the Wolverine, formerly the Michigan, called the first metal-hulled man-of-war in any navy. The ship was launched in 1844. The ship is now at Presque Isle in Lake Erie.

Hull Retiral Is Accepted By Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

White House for a luncheon engagement with the President.

While both the White House and the State Department were silent on the question of possible successors to Mr. Hull, the most frequently mentioned names heard here in the Capital include War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, John C. Winant, Ambassador to London, and Mr. Stettinius. Both former Undersecretary Sumner Welles and Vice-President Henry A. Wallace have also been talked of, but the first three mentioned men appear to be the more likely candidates.

Byrnes High on List

Mr. Byrnes, who only recently was persuaded by the President to continue in his post as War Mobilization Director at least until the defeat of Germany, appears to be the most acceptable to Congress, particularly the Senate, which must approve any peace treaty coming out of this war. His years on the Hill and experience in political maneuvering make his future appointment as Secretary of State more than probable.

However, there are some here who feel that Mr. Stettinius, because of his present job as Undersecretary, has the inside track to the Cabinet post. His diplomatic and political experience is confined to this war period, but in that time he has made many friends on the Hill. His able administration of Lend-Lease and his faithful work as Mr. Hull's assistant require that he be considered for the post. Those who suggest Mr. Winant point to his wide experience in London and his broad social understanding of forces at play in Europe.

When news of Mr. Hull's resignation reached the Hill today, House members vied with one another in paying tribute to the Secretary. Speaking in the House, Representative Luther A. Johnson (D) of Texas expressed regret over Mr. Hull's resignation and said his name would "live in history as one of the greatest Secretaries of State this nation ever had."

Mr. Hull's resignation closes an official career of more than half a century. He entered the Legislature of his native State Tennessee 51 years ago. He came to Washington in 1907 as a member of the House. He stepped up to the Senate in 1931, only to resign in 1933 to become Secretary of State and even though resigning now has held that job longer than any other previous Secretary.

While Mr. Hull's name will ever be linked with the good-neighbor policy, with the London Economic Conference of 1933, it is in his direction of foreign policy and devotion to postwar international cooperation as evolved at Dumbarton Oaks this summer that his resignation may well be most closely associated. Certainly to one who has followed his efforts to evolve a world security organization, including his arduous trip to Moscow a year ago, his name will forever be associated with postwar peace and security.

War Lessons Backed For Use in Peace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The lessons of mutual aid and united effort learned during the war by labor and management, Dr. John R. Steelman, long-time Federal counciliator, said yesterday, should continue during peacetime.

Dr. Steelman, whose resignation as director of the United States Conciliation Service became effective Nov. 25, made his first statement as a private citizen in a radio address.

Unless the war-learned lessons are carried on into peace, he said, "no thoughtful person can foresee anything but national tragedy and bitter strife among us. It requires no prophetic insight to say this or to understand it. The spirit of sacrifice and the acceptance of a more steadfast loyalty to our fellow citizens have now become a very real part of our daily lives. This must continue so long as we shall live."

Dining-Car Workers Arrested by F. B. I.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation announced Nov. 25 the arrest of more than 100 Union Pacific Railroad dining car waiters and stewards on charges of withholding receipts for meals.

Director J. Edgar Hoover, stating that the alleged operation had cost the railroad an estimated $200,000 a year, said "dozens" of arrests had been made at Los Angeles, Las Vegas, Nev., and Omaha, Neb. Others are being arrested as trains arrive at other points, the announcement said.

The F. B. I. said no customers had lost money as a result of the alleged manipulations.

Century-Old Iron Wolverine Celebrates as Distinctive Ship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESQUE ISLE, Mich.—Just a century after its launching as the forerunner of the metal vessels making up modern navies, the Wolverine, first known as the Michigan, lies de-commissioned and idle in shallow water here. But in this anniversary year it is not forgotten for its early proof that metal hulls could replace and outlast those of wood.

In mid-1842 the firm of Stackhouse & Tomlinson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was awarded a contract for furnishing the material and building the boilers, engines, and hull of this new wrought iron hulled warship, designed and intended for service on the Great Lakes.

Yearly Assignments

In 1844 the vessel began her career on the Great Lakes, her first assignment being to break up an illegal settlement on Lake Michigan. This was followed by a series of lake patrols and, during the Civil War, by guard duty off a Confederate prisoners-of-war-camp on Johnson's Island. In 1866, in conjunction with the Canadian militia, the vessel aided in suppressing the Fenian Invasion of Canada near Buffalo.

Both the Spanish American War and World War I found the Wolverine used as a training ship for new recruits. It also was used at various times as a survey ship, flagship to the naval militia and even as a rum-patrol vessel.

Name Changed

It was in June, 1905, that the ship's name was changed from Michigan to Wolverine, the name Michigan being assigned to the original battleship Michigan, then building.

During a postwar economy wave, the vessel was de-commissioned in 1926. In July, 1927, it was lent to the City of Erie, Pa., as a relic. Later it was moved to Presque Isle. Its illustrious tradition is carried on today by another Wolverine, the name assigned to a steamer recently converted into an aircraft training vessel for use on the Great Lakes.

U. S. Faces Price-Rise Demand To Meet Steel Wage Increases

Continued from Page 1

had been successfully maintained and commented that the decision "didn't even bend Little Steel."

The famous formula, linking wages to the cost of living, limited direct wage increases to 15 per cent above the levels of January, 1941, but did not restrict the granting of other types of adjustments such as the ones approved in this case.

Dismissal Pay

The demand for dismissal pay for workers who are discharged when a steel plant is closed down permanently was granted in effect, but ordered returned to the bargaining stage for 60 days' negotiation. If negotiations fail, the Board then will determine the amount due, Mr. Davis explained. Industry members commented:

"We construe the action of the majority to carry this Board into the field of over-all postwar planning, beyond in our opinion the functions for which this Board was created and beyond the duties imposed on it by law and executive orders."

Irving S. Olds, Chairman of the Board of Directors of U. S. Steel, described the decision as further evidence of "a definite trend in Government policy which operates to deny a fair return on their money to stockholders who represent a large segment of our population."

John A. Stephens, Vice-President of the United States Steel Corporation in charge of industrial relations and Chairman of the industry-wide Steel Case Committee, stated:

"One hopeful aspect of the Board's action is its refusal to recommend an outright change in the Little Steel formula, but the Board apparently overlooks the fact that 'hidden-ball' tricks sometimes pile up as big a score as do direct 'line' plunges."

Jews Told Peace Must Give Rights

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 27 (AP)—Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi of the Free Synagogue in New York City, told delegates at the opening session of the five-day War Emergency Conference of the World Jewish Congress yesterday that "the Jews cannot be permitted to become a great body of refugees."

Addressing 300 delegates, representing more than 40 nations, he said, "The day of peace will demand that we present to those who are to shape the destiny of the human race" that Jews "have human rights and equal rights and that a world which permits Jews to be warred upon by any nation will find itself at war everywhere."

The conference, meeting to consider postwar Jewish rehabilitation, received a telegram from Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., which read in part:

"The American people and Government hope the Congress will work out a program of constructive help and rehabilitation for the Jewish people through the establishment of a war refugee board."

Drop in Crude Rubber Supply Brings Warning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 — Warning that the over-all rubber problem is far from solved, and that Allied stocks of crude rubber are now at their lowest ebb since start of the war, the Combined Raw Materials Board today appealed for augmented production from all rubber-growing countries, and for more strenuous conservation efforts in all the United Nations.

Concurrently, the Office of Rubber Director disclosed that receipts of crude rubber in the last quarter of this year are falling about 7,000 tons below expectations. Thus, instead of ending the year with a stockpile of more than 96,000 tons, the year will end with less than 90,000 tons in reserve. Present outlook is that stocks will decline at the rate of 1,000 tons a month next year.

This is regarded as especially serious in the light of the recent War Production Board demand for greatly stepped-up output of certain heavy types of truck tires. These heavy tires require a minimum of 30 per cent natural crude in their manufacture, it was stated.

Unfavorable weather in Ceylon, the largest single source of crude rubber for the United Nations, has eliminated expected gains in supplies, the Board disclosed. At the same time, less favorable reports are coming from the wild rubber areas of South America and Africa. It is imperative that these supplies be maintained and, if possible, enlarged, the Board declared.

Difficulties caused by the less favorable supply prospects have been aggravated by new urgent demands from France, Belgium, and other parts of Liberated Europe. These countries must have some natural as well as synthetic rubber in order to start again the production of tires and other rubber goods, which are desperately needed for local rehabilitation.

The Board emphasizes that the disaster of a rubberless economy has so far been avoided. The Board believes that, through increased efforts in production and through utmost saving in the use of crude rubber, a delicate balance between supply and requirements of the natural product can be attained in 1945.

Such a balance has not yet been achieved, however, the Board stated. Unless such balance is shortly arrived at, stocks will continue to decline dangerously until Far Eastern supplies are once more available.

The Combined Raw Materials Board indicated that the present need for rubber conservation is so great that the shift over from natural to synthetic rubber was being pressed not merely in the United States and Great Britain but also in other important consuming countries. This shift to synthetic rubber, the Board stated, must be pushed in every country to the limits of technical feasibility.

The Board admitted that this might involve some sacrifice in the quantity and quality of tires produced. But, it added, this is not too much of a price to pay to keep our natural rubber stocks from falling below the danger level.

Dr. John C. Baker Elected Ohio University President

ATHENS, Ohio, Nov. 27 (AP)—Dr. John C. Baker of Cambridge, Mass., assistant dean at Harvard University, has been elected President of Ohio University.

He was chosen by trustees to succeed Dr. W. S. Gamert Sfelder, who requested return to his former positions, Dean of the Graduate College and Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Dr. Baker, who is Dean of Business Administration in Harvard's graduate school, will take over here Feb. 1.

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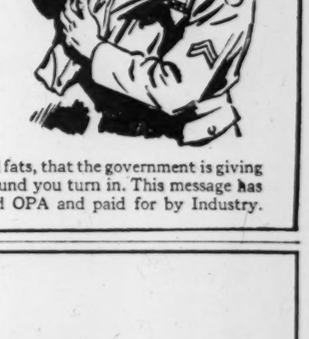
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This winter it's vital to conserve coal as never before. This isn't because less coal is being produced. Actually, millions more tons are being mined this year than last—by fewer men. Quite a tribute to mine owners and miners alike!

There are adequate facilities for hauling coal to your city. But certain grades and sizes of coal are needed for war production. And, in addition, your local coal dealer is handicapped by a shortage of manpower, trucks and tires. So be patient with him. Order before you're down to your last shovelful.

And conserve the coal he is able to deliver to you through firing carefully, closing off unused rooms, pulling down shades at night and through other simple precautions. For other suggestions see your coal dealer.

One of the biggest jobs of the C&O Lines is hauling coal from the mines along its routes, so we're in a position to understand the problem, and to know how essential coal is these days.

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Save Coal—and Serve America

Color Question Causes Rift In South Africa and India

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 27—South African opinion is concerned at the crisis over a ban on Indians buying and occupying property in Durban and other areas of Natal which have hitherto been regarded as exclusively European or "white."

India struck back when its legislative assembly unanimously passed a law imposing the same restrictions on South Africans in India as those imposed on Indians in South Africa. Amendments calling for the recall of the Indian High Commissioner in South Africa were also passed "with the Government remaining neutral."

South Africans like Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts "would have given anything" to avoid a showdown on this explosive issue during wartime. Color bar and racial discriminations are recognized as the most intractable of all problems which so far the British Commonwealth has largely kept from becoming major conflagrations.

Serious Issue Raised

But recent outbursts in India over the Natal property ordinances have left no doubt of a grave color question which now faces the British Empire.

Marshal Smuts is holding a conference at the end of this month in Natal on the subject of Indians in Natal. He will also shortly meet representatives of the All-India Congress Party.

In London the color bar in South Africa, while recognized primarily as a domestic issue, is also seen as having far-reaching implications in view of India's changing position in the British Empire—its ever-increasing political importance, and its enormous economic potential.

While it is hoped here that South Africa and India will be able to overcome their present estrangement, the fact remains that the color question looms as a major question mark in Empire policy. Other parts of the Empire like Kenya, Mauritius, and British Guiana, have Indian communities.

'Pegging' Act Passed

South Africans profess disappointment and surprise at latest Indian outbursts. They considered that the property ordinances in their present form were the result of an agreement between the Indians in South Africa and the South African Government.

Local feeling, especially in Durban, had become concerned at the "penetration" by Indians. Under strong home pressure the South African Government passed a "pegging" act in 1943 preventing further acquisitions of property by Asiatics in Natal for three years, pending result of a judicial inquiry.

Prime Minister Smuts himself declared that a few Indians were steadily buying property in European areas.

India replied with a reciprocity act. Then Prime Minister Smuts intervened and a compromise was agreed upon to the effect that property ordinances should be operated by provincial authorities under ordinance but without stigma of discriminatory legislation being passed in the Union Parliament.

Different Interpretation

A joint board of two Europeans, two Asiatics, and a European chairman was decided on to license occupation of dwellings in Natal municipal areas.

But a difference has since arisen over the interpretation of the Pretoria compromise agreement. Indians assert that while accepting the ban on their occupying dwellings in European residential areas, they object strongly to the ban on Indians buying residential property. They claim that only control of occupation and not control of acquisition was intended.

Some sections of European opinion in South Africa consider that the property ordinances don't go far enough if they are to prevent "juxtapositional animosities." They believe their economic security is at stake.

Property Values Affected

Indians in South Africa are barred from local franchise. They have committees representing them in local affairs. But India's national pride and its national demands are rising on the eve of its gaining full Dominion status.

Indians are not forgetful that some

On the other hand South Africans are not forgetful that some of the worst sectarian and religious discriminations continue to exist in India itself.

Raising of economic standards is seen as important as racial, religious, and color tolerance. For it isn't necessarily because a family is colored that it is not welcomed as a next-door neighbor.

More likely it is because a colored family accustomed to low-living standards accommodates 20 persons under one roof where a white household would have only four. Then down goes the property's value.

Search Craft Find 1,869 G. I.'s in Sea

By the Associated Press

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 19. Delayed

Search craft directed by Capt. Richard F. Whitehead, Coronado, Calif., assisted in the rescue of 1,869 fliers, air crewmen and ships' survivors from waters of the Philippines Sea after the Oct. 23-27 naval battles in Leyte Gulf and the San Bernardino Straits.

Captain Whitehead, who was commander of support air for the 7th Fleet under Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, reported PBY search planes, LCI's (gunboats), escort carrier planes and more than 100 scouts from Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet carriers virtually blanketed more than 125 square miles of ocean looking for survivors.

The rescued included many hundreds from two escort carriers sunk. The total does not include any of the 1,360 survivors of the light carrier Princeton, sunk far to the north.

Except for Dec. 25, War Plants to Run

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP) — The War Production Board has called for full proudction schedules in all war plants during the Christmas week-end, with the exception of Christmas Day. Christmas falls on Monday.

"Because of its profound religious significance, Christmas Day is the one holiday of the year which we should observe as a holiday," Chairman J. A. Krug of WPB said in a statement.

"However, our production schedules are so urgent that we cannot afford the luxury of a shutdown over the entire Christmas week-end. In addition, work should be carried on on Christmas Day itself in plants where continuous operation is necessary, such as blast furnaces and open hearth furnaces producing carbon steel."

Mr. Krug asked all war plants to operate full production schedules on New Year's Day.

Greeks Place Need of Self-Government at Top of Postwar Objectives

Mr. Markham has returned from a period of Government service in southeastern Europe.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Greece has finished one phase of its liberation and begun a second more difficult one. Thanks to its own gallant fighting and the victories of its Allies, all Nazis have been driven from Greek soil. The nation has already begun its postwar life, faced with economic and political problems. Strangely, the political ones are the most urgent.

It is true that Greece is devastated, hundreds of villages are destroyed, hundreds of thousands of families are homeless, food is deficient, the currency lost its value. Nevertheless, distressing as all this is, the Greeks feel that their chief task is to establish complete self-government in the framework of international security.

How difficult this is going to be is shown by the fact that the Greek Government ordered dissolution of all the armed liberation forces and that the order was countersigned by a representative of the British Army, now in Greece. These heroic fighters, after all their sacrifices, do not like such an order and are specially displeased that it bears a foreign signature, beside the Greek one.

The Greeks face the following dilemma: they do not want any outside interference, which they consider a curtailment of their sovereignty, yet they cannot be free and secure without outside help.

Strong Moral Position

The Greeks are rightly conscious of having done their full share toward preserving their own liberty and toward aiding the Allied cause. But how much the irregular guerrilla bands in any nation have accomplished seems to this writer uncertain. In no case have they been able to expell the invader by themselves or to take and keep, without foreign help, any stronghold the Nazi occupier considered worth defending. Nevertheless, they have made an important contribution and at enormous cost.

More than anything else, they have demonstrated that men and women love freedom more than ease or convenience or even life. They have preserved the bright, pure fire without which all our fighting would be vain. And among the most heroic and persistent of the Underground fighters were the Greeks.

All this has created for the Greeks an unusually strong moral position. In addition to that, when British forces entered Greece, they found it largely freed from Germans and for the most part actually under the administration of the Fighters for Freedom. When Allied parachutists dropped onto Greek airfields, they were welcomed by Greeks, who were already in charge, and it was into a free Athens that the Allied forces marched. Within 39 days, the armed forces of Greece's Allies pierced to the furthermost parts of Greece almost without fighting.

How Allies Helped

This does not mean, of course, that the Greeks alone liberated their country. The victories of the Allies in Africa, Italy, and western Europe and especially the advance of the Red Army in Romania, Bulgaria, and eastern Europe, convinced the Germans that they must evacuate Greece in a hurry if they wanted to save anything from their forces there. Thus outside pressure was the main factor, but the Greek patriots gave their full measure of help and took advantage of the situation to bring their country under their control.

It is not strange that men and women who for almost three years have been fighting and suffering in the mountains and who actually administered much of Greece should feel that they have a right to play a determinative role in Greek politics. That is one of the main aims of their struggle. They are a political as well as military force. They have been determined not only to drive out foreign despots but also to set up just, fair, popular self-government.

It is to be remembered that Greece went to war under a native Fascist dictatorship. From Aug. 4, 1935, to the beginning of the war and after, dictator George Metaxas maintained in Greece a regime similar to those of Hitler and Mussolini. He endeavored to ape them. His theories and practices were detested by most Greeks. One reason so many of them fought in the mountains was to attain enough power to enable them to make the re-establishment of such a regime forever impossible. And most Greeks consider that an essential condition for this is the permanent exclusion from Greece of King George II.

From all this it is plain that Greek's Underground fighters have hoped and planned to be the dominant political factors in the postwar period. But it is yet to be seen whether they are strong enough—and whether sufficient unity can be achieved between the E. A. M.-E. L. A. S. group, the E. D. E. S., the now largely liquidated E. K. K. A., and others, to provide a workable basis.

The aim of the official government, which was long in exile but is now in Athens, is to pacify and absorb all the loyal elements in all the groups. It has taken E. A. M. leaders into the Cabinet and wants to incorporate all patriotic fighters in the regular Greek army. In view of that it has ordered the dissolution of all the bands by Dec. 10. The Communist-led E. A. M. objects to this, because they feel that thereby they would surrender a position they worked three years to create.

However, an external factor tends to soften this opposition. It is illustrated by the fact that the Balkan Slavs, lying along the northern border of Greece in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia seem to be showing an increasing interest in Greek Macedonia. Not only have Bulgarians recently mentioned Salonica in a spectacular manner, but also some very influential Yugoslav colleagues of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) have referred to Greek Macedonia as though it belonged by right to the Slavs.

British Air Sought

In addition Bulgaria has come out of the war fairly strong and seems to be moving toward a Bulgaro-Yugoslav alliance which is not very acceptable to most Greeks. It is true that E. A. M. is close to Marshal Tito, leader of the Yugoslav Partisans, and strongly attached to Russia, but most of its members are keenly aware of the strength of 20,000,000 Balkan Slavs in a mood of expansion. Consequently, they are becoming inclined to tolerate or even seek co-operation with Great Britain. And since the British Government has clearly shown that it backs the present Papandreou government, E. A. M. has so far desisted from drastic action. It may attempt to gain political control through co-operation rather than through opposition.

Greece has extreme need of financial and material aid. It richly deserves it and will receive it. But that in itself is by no means enough. Greece didn't fight for that. It wants, most of all, to be master in its own house and to set up its own free government.

India Press Explains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 — A press release from the Government of India Information Services here explains the retaliatory action taken by the Central Legislative Assembly of India in the dispute with the Union of South Africa.

The press statement follows in part:

"Disabilities in respect of the acquisition, holding, and disposal of property are now imposed on South Africans in India who are domiciled in the provinces of Natal and Transvaal where similar disabilities exist against Indians. Disability in respect of the local franchise exists in all provinces of South Africa exceept the Cape province. Therefore, the disability now imposed by India as to franchise will not apply to South Africans domiciled in the Cape Province.

"Introducing the motion in the legislative Assembly, Dr. N. B. Khare, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council for Commonwealth Relations, said in respect to the position in South Africa:

" 'We must declare throughout the Commonwealth and civilized world, in the most plain and unequivocal terms, that we are determined not to submit to this racial arrogance, and that weak as we are, and limited as our powers are, we shall resort to all such overt acts as are open to us to give shape to our determination.'

"The chronicle of Indian sufferings, hardships, and above all humiliation in South Africa was long and tragic, he said. Indian nationals there had been voteless for many years but the Government, however, had decided to give the Pretoria agreement its moral support, and did its best to maintain an atmosphere favorable to its implementation. But South Africa was now placing measures on the statute book which, according to all available information, would seal the fate of Indians in that country for generations.

"Continuing, Dr. Khare said:

" 'The notification imposes on South African citizens of non-Indian origin the principal disabilities from which Indians suffer in South Africa. The imposition of a few other minor disabilities is under consideration, and a decision will be taken immediately.'"

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Mañana Is Tomorrow

EARLY EVERY MORNING in the year, the ...ical song of Mr. Apodaca's axe drifts ...ythmically from Tenorio Flat. In sum...er, it is a brief song. Mrs. Apodaca needs ...t a few sticks of piñon wood for the big ...n cook-stove which perfumes my corner ... Santa Fé with entrancing odors. But, as ...e days shorten and the yellow leaves drift ...m the cottonwood trees, the song of the ...e lengthens gradually until one morning ...can say without looking out: "Snow today." Mr. Apodaca's early morning wood-cutting ...oves my good Anglo neighbors to smug ...mments. "Shiftless," they exclaim, con...ious of their own neatly stacked wood...les and overflowing baskets by the fire...ace. "No foresight." And they think it ...rves Mr. Apodaca right to go out in the ...ow and struggle with piñon wood in a ...owling mesa-land wind.

* * *

But, according to his thinking, Mr. Apo...aca has not been improvident. Quite early ...n the autumn, he borrowed Diego Salazar's ...ld wood-wagon and made several trips to the "montañas" to bring home piñon logs cut in five-foot lengths. These are piled neatly in the angle formed by the adobe house and the shed of "la cabrita"—the goat. But the reducing of those long logs to the right proportions for Mamacita's cook-stove is a day-by-day operation, nicely calculated to the temperature and the cooking needs of the family.

To see Mr. Apodaca, topped by a bright red knitted cap and grown suddenly stout in a sheepskin jacket, is to see a man who is thoroughly enjoying his snowy early morning duties. His big brown eyes sparkle. He sings a little monotonous song in rhythm with his cadenced axe. "La nieve—snow," he exclaims. "Hoy mismo—this very day."

Anglos explain almost everything they do not understand about the Spanish-American neighbors with the word, "mañana." "Mañana," they say, smug in their own activity and fretful care. Sometimes, "mañana" they say wistfully as they watch Mr. Apodaca with Tomascito on his knee soaking up sunshine from a warm adobe wall.

They do not understand that Mr. Apodaca belongs to a timeless race. "Mañana" is not the essence of his philosophy, but "hoy mismo" is. Yesterday, for him, stretches vaguely back hundreds of years. Tomorrow is not his concern. But "hoy mismo"—this day is his. It is a matter of emphasis.

* * *

"How do you manage always to have carrots and lettuce and onions coming along in your garden?" I ask Mrs. Apodaca. "I always forget to re-plant until my rows are almost gone."

Mrs. Apodaca smiles the wise, benign smile of a black-shawled sibyl as she pulls the yellow carrots from her adobe soil. She unties a corner of her black manta to show me a pinch of carrot-seed tied snugly in the knot. For each carrot that she pulls, she drops a seed from the store in the corner of her manta. "When I pull, I plant," she explains gently, "in the same hole. Hoy mismo—this very day."

* * *

For two weeks, we have all known that Manuelito Apodaca was to leave for a training-camp in "Tehas." One half-hour before his bus is scheduled to leave, Mrs. Apodaca sends a note to my door by leisurely, many-curled Carmencita.

"Estimable Señora," writes Mrs. Apodaca in her best Spanish flourishes. "Manuelito has no suitcase for the going to camp. If you have one you do not need, we make happy to pay you whatever is right."

"For two weeks they have known that Manuelito would need a suitcase," I grumble, "and now half-an-hour before bus time—"

All the same, I find a small, sturdy bag and run pell-mell with it to Tenorio Flat. The Apodaca adobe teems with relatives, friends and neighbors, gathered to say farewell to Manuelito. I am the only breathless one in the entire company. Bowls of chile and platters of blue corn tortillas are circulating calmly.

* * *

Mrs. Apodaca inquires in detail as to the well-being of my household and presents me with unhurried courtesy to each of her guests. Then she finds her battered purse. "Whatever is right, señora."

"It only took up shelf-room," I protest. "And besides, I want to help a soldier on his way." And I make a hurried exit.

Five minutes after I have reached my own adobe, there is Carmencita again. "Mamacita wants you to have it," and she extends a carefully-wrapped package.

Inside is a bright red pillow top, woven on the hand-loom that stands by Mrs. Apodaca's sunny window. The finest of wool had been woven into a square of scarlet, and in the center is the thunderbird done in turquoise and brown.

Patient craftsmanship was in that gift, dignity and the immediate expression of gratitude for simple helpfulness. With her son leaving for camp, with a house full of guests, Mrs. Apodaca did not wait to say "gracias." This very day, almost this very minute, her appreciation took prompt and beautiful form.

DOROTHY L. PILLSBURY

The Other Side of the Island

We came from the winding path into the open.
We left the tree-shade, the flower-stem broken
By our passing.
Before us the open sea widened, the rocky islands
Rose from the waters, motionless, eternal.
There in the deep grass we stood,
Our hand brown with sun holding the pink shells,
The dark cones we had gathered.

This was a world unciphered,
A world we discovered together—
The light more clear, the sea a deeper blue,
The wind we saw moving the waters
Blew from a new star—
And love was very near,
As we walked, as we spoke—
As the island heart woke;
As the island grass bent with our coming.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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DONA NARCISA BARANANA DE GORCOECHEA: *A Portrait by Francesco Goya*

FRANCESCO GOYA (1746-1828) produced his best portrait work after he was appointed a court painter in the year 1786. His portraits were famous for their extremely life-like quality. Disdaining pretense or flattery, Goya viewed the world as a drama, almost as a farce, and he portrayed people exactly as they appeared to him. He served Spain as a vivid interpreter of his age, and left to posterity a gallery of likenesses of celebrated contemporary men and women.

The portrait of Doña Narcisa is a pleasing study of a young lady who does not seem averse to posing for her picture. Her black gown is brightened by a rose and some white lace at the neckline, and by white lace sleeves. A taffeta bow of blue and black is an effective addition to the lacy mantilla. Gold is seen in the back of the upholstered chair, green and brown in the background of the picture. An interesting detail is the signature of Goya which is found on the blue ring of the Doña's left hand.

As one studies Goya's portraits, one can easily understand why his art had a great influence upon the development of modern painting. There is a brilliancy, a force and naturalness to it which give it unusual importance.

A Region of Incredible Springs

I HAVE ALWAYS THOUGHT that we were owed some further explanation about Ponce de Leon and his search for the Fountain of Youth. Who planted in his head the idea that there was such a thing? He was supposed to have made his first search in Bimini. That was a mighty poor guess from any angle. But Florida is another story, and certainly a far better bet as a hunting ground, for North-central Florida has more spectacular, indeed more incredible, springs than any other region of which I have ever heard. It is impossible here to describe each of these springs in detail, but it can truthfully be said that, like the stars, one differeth from another in glory.

My first choice is Wakulla, not simply because at times it is probably the largest spring in the entire world, but because there is a sense of timelessness and mystery about it which is quite overwhelming as you row about its pellucid waters. It is a unique experience to look down and see the remains of a mastodon . . . lying in clear sight on the bottom of the spring (although pretty well encrusted with limestone) and a bee tree quite obviously chopped open by the stone axes of primitive people using the tools of untold generations ago. The spring, which is really a crystal lake in the woods, spews forth a river which winds through a lovely stand of cypress, and since it belongs to a family appreciative of beauty, the du Ponts, it has been kept unsullied.

Here, as one looks into this strange and mysterious world, one sees a variety of aquatic vegetation which sways and waves in the swift stream and through which the usual swarms of fish and turtles, snakes and alligators, wander about pushing aside the moving plants in a strange, fairy-like land under water. The water itself is so perfectly limpid that no concept of depth can be gained by peering down into it; you may stick your arm down to touch a turtle and find you could not reach him with a ten-foot pole.—From "That Vanishing Eden," by THOMAS BARBOUR. (Boston: Little, Brown, 1944.)

Books That Have Been Longest Growing

THE LONGEVITY of trees is said to be in proportion to the slowness of their growth. It has to do no little as well with the depth and area of their roots and the richness of the soil in which they find themselves. When the sower went forth to sow, it will be remembered, that which soon sprang up as soon withered away. It was the seed that was content to "bring forth fruit with patience" that finally won out and survived the others.

These humble, old-fashioned illustrations occur to me as I apply myself to the consideration of the question provoked by the lightning over-production of modern fiction and modern literature generally: the question of the flourishing longevity of the fiction of the past as compared with the swift oblivion which seems almost invariably to overtake the much-advertised "masterpieces" of the present. . . .

Let us recall some fiction that has been in the world anywhere from, say, three hundred years to fifty years and is yet vigorously alive, and, in many instances, to be classed still with the best sellers.

Don Quixote, for example, was published in 1605, but is still actively selling. Why? May it perhaps be that it was some six years in the writing, and that a great man, who was soldier as well as writer, charged it with the vitality of all his blood and tears and laughter, all the hard-won humanity of years of manful living, those five years as a slave in Algiers (actually beginning it in prison once more at La Mancha), and all the stern struggle of a storm-tossed life faced with heroic steadfastness and gaiety of heart?

Take another book which, if it is not read as much as it used to be, and still deserves to be, is certainly far from being forgotten—*Gil Blas*. Published in 1715—that is, its first two parts—it has now two centuries of popularity to its credit. . . . The third part was not published till 1724, and eleven years more were to elapse before the issue of the fourth and final part in 1735.

A still older book that is still one of the world's best sellers, *The Pilgrim's Progress*, can hardly be conceived as being dashed off in sixty or ninety days, and would hardly have endured so long had not Bunyan put into it those twelve years of soul torment in Bedford gaol. *Robinson Crusoe* still sells its annual thousands, whereas others of its author's books no less skilfully written are practically forgotten, doubtless because Defoe, fifty-eight years old at its publication, had concentrated in it the ripe experience of a lifetime. . . .

David Copperfield was about a year and nine months in the writing, having been begun in the opening of 1849 and completed in October, 1850. *Bleak House* took a little longer, having been begun in November, 1851, and completed in August, 1853. . . .

Victor Hugo . . . was one of the herculean artists, working, in Emerson's phrase, "in a sad sincerity," with the patience of an ant and the energy of a volcano. Of his *Les Misérables*—perhaps the greatest novel ever written, as it is, I suppose, easily the longest—he said, "it takes me nearly as long to publish a book as to write one"; and he was at work on *Les Misérables*, off and on, for nearly fifteen years. . . .

To be a great world-novelist you need an all-embracing humanity as well, such as we find in Tolstoy's *War and Peace*—but that great book, need one say, came of no slipshod speed of improvisation. On the contrary, Tolstoy corrected and recorrected it so often that his wife, who acted as his amanuensis, is said to have copied the whole enormous manuscript no less than seven times!

Yes! . . . The longest-lived books, whatever their nature, have usually been the longest growing; and even those lasting things of literature that have seemed, as it were, to spring up in a night, have been long in secret preparation in a soil mysteriously enriched and refined by the hidden processes of time.—From "Vanishing Roads, and Other Essays," by RICHARD LE GALLIENNE. (New York: Putnam, 1915.)

Jane Carlyle Writes a Letter

The Grange,
Friday, 30th Oct., 1846.

DEAREST BABBIE:

I have no prospect of being able to write you a deliberate letter even at this date. Though, for the moment, I have not a room merely but a suite of rooms all to myself, where no one may come to molest me; still my soul is in a state of hurry-scurry which makes deliberate writing quite impossible. The very look of this bedroom with its immense dimensions, its vaulted and carved ceiling, its princely magnificence of every sort makes me ill at ease,—I feel to have got out of my latitude,—as much as if I were hanging on to the horns of the moon; and then the recollection of all the idle restless people under the same roof with me,—whose idleness and restlessness is so contagious. In fact this is "a country house" with a vengeance, and I do not find that my Destiny has done amiss in casting *my* lot amongst "the poorer orders." . . .

I used to be apprehensive that my toilette might look defective, that my manner might look *gauche*, that my speech might sound flat,—amongst sumptuous, self-possessed, brilliant people. Now I am so entirely absorbed in thoughts far away from all outward appearances that if I had been brought up at court all the days of my life I could not feel more perfectly regardless on these points.

But it were more amusing for you to hear something of the place and people than of my feelings toward them. The place is like; not one, but a conglomeration of Greek Temples set down in a magnificent wooded park some five miles in length. The inside is magnificent to death—the ceilings all painted in fresco—some dozen public rooms on the ground floor all hung with magnificent paintings—and fitted up like rooms in an Arabian night's entertainment; but the finest part of it is the entrance hall and staircases, which present a view of columns, frescos and carved wood and Turkey carpet that one might guess at a quarter of a mile long. In the hall, which indeed resembles a church, Lord A. reads prayers every morning to a numerous congregation consisting of men and women-servants ranged on opposite sides and his own wife and daughters kneeling beside him. The effect as seen from the gallery above is very pretty, but I did not meddle with it personally further than looking over the balustrade. . . .

Ever your affectionate,

J. C.

—From "Jane Welsh Carlyle: Letters to Her Family, 1839-1863," copyright, reprinted by permission of Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

By What Law?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE IS A LAW of God applicable to the correction of every condition of inharmony experienced by mortals. This law is revealed to our waiting understanding when we close the door on the clamor of the material senses and, obeying the counsel of the Master (Matthew 6:6), pray to our Father "which is in secret." Again and again has it been proved that Christ Jesus spoke truly when he said, "Thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "No and Yes" (p. 30), "God's law is in three words, 'I am All;' and this perfect law is ever present to rebuke any claim of another law." Once the spiritual law is seen and understood, it will be found operating to annul every spurious claim of evil to lawful power.

* * *

In reality we, as ideas of the divine Mind, God, are always conscious of God's government, but prayerful persistence may be necessary to prove this when material sense would argue that we are material and subject, not to the laws of God, but to the false laws of matter. "O how love I thy law!" declares the Psalmist; "it is my meditation all the day" (Psalms 119:97).

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 267) Mrs. Eddy says, "Thought is borrowed from a higher source than matter, and by reversal, errors serve as waymarks to the one Mind, in which all error disappears in celestial Truth." Divine Principle holds every idea in its rightful place by spiritual power alone. Mortal mind, however, declares that matter is necessary to sustain matter. We believe, for instance, that if the material floor on which we stand is withdrawn we shall fall until we reach the next barrier of matter. Jesus proved this so-called law powerless when he walked on the waves. He reversed the mortal belief and walked in the serene consciousness of spiritual dominion, proving that as idea man is sustained by Mind alone. This law of support spiritually understood and held to will heal all beliefs of lack of support—bodily, financial, or moral. The support of divine Mind never fails its idea. The displacement, removal, or loss of what is called matter can never affect it. It operates infallibly, changelessly, eternally.

Material thinking sees supply as dependent upon matter. It asserts that we have certain material needs and that some form of matter is necessary to meet these needs. The divine law of supply is the direct opposite of this limited belief. Man, God's reflection, being spiritual, needs only spiritual ideas and these are his supply in unceasing abundance. Man's consciousness, reflecting the divine Mind, is complete and satisfied. God knows no lack of any good nor actually do we, His reflection. This is the true law of supply, ever present and all sufficient for every human need, including home, companionship, shelter, and health.

* * *

These spiritual truths, if allowed to occupy our thoughts, our "meditation all the day," will manifest themselves in greater harmony and happiness. These better human conditions are the natural result of spiritual ideas recognized and accepted. Our environment improves with our spiritual growth. Our environment, then, is in us, not we in it. We read in Science and Health (p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." Experience must conform to thought. Those whose thought entertains only "the enduring, the good, and the true" are proving the truth of the Scripture (Psalms 119:165), "Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

¿POR QUE LEY?

Traduccion del articulo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en ingles en esta pagina

HAY UNA LEY de Dios que es aplicable a la corrección de toda condición inarmónica que experimenten los mortales. Esta ley es revelada a nuestro expectante entendimiento cuando cerramos la puerta al clamor de los sentidos materiales y obedecemos el consejo del Maestro (Mateo 6:6) de orar a nuestro Padre "que está en lo secreto". Más de una vez ha sido probado que Cristo Jesús habló la verdad cuando dijo: "Tu Padre que ve en secreto, te recompensará en público."

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, dice en NO Y SI (NO AND YES), p. 30: "La ley de Dios se resume en tres palabras, 'Yo soy Todo'; y esta ley perfecta siempre está presente para rechazar cualquier reclamo de otra ley." Una vez que la ley espiritual sea vista y entendida, se hallará que opera para anular cualquier falso reclamo del mal sobre un poder legítimo.

* * *

En realidad nosotros, como ideas de la Mente divina, Dios, estamos siempre conscientes del gobierno de Dios, pero puede ser necesario orar persistentemente para probar esto cuando el sentido material sostiene que somos materiales y estamos sujetos, no a las leyes de Dios, sino a las falsas leyes de la materia. "¡Oh cuánto amo tu ley!", dice el Salmista; "todo el dia es ella mi meditacion" (Salmos 119:97).

En SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), p. 267, la señora Eddy dice: "El pensamiento procede de una fuente más alta que la materia y, a la inversa, los errores sirven como postes que señalan el camino a la única Mente, en la cual todo error desaparece en la Verdad celestial." El Principio divino sostiene cada idea en su correcto lugar solamente por el poder espiritual. La mente mortal, sin embargo, declara que la materia es necesaria para sostener a la materia. Creemos, por ejemplo, que si el piso material en el cual estamos parados nos fuese quitado, caeríamos hasta llegar a la próxima barrera de materia. Jesús probó que esta supuesta ley carece de poder cuando caminó sobre las olas. Anuló la creencia mortal y caminó con la serena conciencia del dominio espiritual, probando que, como idea, el hombre es sustentado sólo por la Mente. Esta ley de sostenimiento, entendida y retenida espiritualmente, curará todas las creencias de falta de sostenimiento—físico, económico o moral. Este sostenimiento de la Mente divina nunca deja a su idea. El desalojamiento, la eliminación o pérdida de lo que se llama materia no puede nunca afectarla. Ella opera infalible, inmutable y eternamente.

El pensamiento material ve la fuente del abastecimiento como si dependiera de la materia. Afirma que tenemos ciertas necesidades materiales y que la materia es necesaria en alguna forma para satisfacer estas necesidades. La ley divina del abastecimiento está en dirección opuesta a esta creencia limitada. El hombre, reflejo de Dios, siendo espiritual, necesita solamente ideas espirituales y éstas son suministradas en incesante abundancia. La conciencia del hombre, reflejando la Mente divina, está completa y satisfecha. Dios no conoce la carencia de ningún bien, ni en realidad nosotros tampoco, que somos Su reflejo. Esta es la verdadera ley del abastecimiento, siempre presente y toda suficiente para cada necesidad humana, incluyendo hogar, compañerismo, abrigo y salud.

* * *

Estas verdades espirituales, si les permitimos que ocupen nuestros pensamientos, nuestra "meditación de todo el dia", se manifestarán en armonía y felicidad más grandes. Estas mejores condiciones humanas son el resultado natural del reconocimiento y aceptación de las ideas espirituales. Nuestro medio ambiente mejora con nuestro crecimiento espiritual. Nuestro medio ambiente, por tanto, está en nosotros, no nosotros en él. Leemos en SCIENCE AND HEALTH (p. 261): "Mantened el pensamiento firme en lo permanente, lo bueno y lo verdadero, y les traeréis a vuestra experiencia en la medida en que ellos ocupen vuestros pensamientos." La experiencia debe estar de acuerdo con el pensamiento. Aquellos cuyos pensamientos abrigan "lo permanente, lo bueno y lo verdadero" están probando la verdad de la Escritura (Salmos 119:165): "Grande es la paz de los que aman tu ley, y no hay para ellos tropiezo."

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For Children

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A Monday Page

Pug's Sleepy Family

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Author of "The Firelight Fairy Book," "The Starlight Wonder Book," etc.

One fall when some people who spent part of the year at a Farm decided it was time to go to the city, the Pug dog asked if he might be allowed to stay on.

"I like it here," he said. "No, I won't be lonely. I have plans."

"You mean you'll have someone to stay with you?" the people asked.

"Well, in a way," Pug admitted. "But please leave plenty of blankets, and do you mind letting me have a barrel of apples? And some nuts maybe. And it's so cold now that my food will keep well in the cellar. I think it will snow any day, don't you?"

It did look like snow, with black clouds overhead and a rawness in the air. The people arranged everything as Pug had asked and then said good-by to him warmly at the door.

"You're sure you won't be lonely?" they asked for a last time, seeing his little figure standing there all alone.

But he waved his paw gaily.

"I'm sure!" he called, as they drove off.

The New Red Sign

Well, two weeks maybe went by and the people thought about Pug a good deal and wondered how he was getting on, and the man remembered that he had forgotten a suit which was hanging in a cleanser's paper bag at the back of his closet, and the woman wanted some spoons and a salt shaker, and so one day they drove back to the farm, making an early start from the city.

There was snow on the ground which grew deeper as they drove north, and the branches of the pines were all capped with white, and the rivers were hidden under a roof of ice painted bright with new fallen snow. The sun was shining as they drove up the lane to the farm and everything looked gay and sparkling. Even at a distance they could see that a feather of white smoke was drifting from several of the chimneys so they knew that Pug was all right.

As they drove up the man asked, "What's that new sign?" Sure enough, there was a red sign hanging on a chain from a post and bar like a tavern sign. In large neat white letters were written the words "Sleepy Hollow," and under them "Why hibernate in the cold, cold woods when Sleepy Hollow offers every comfort?"

Pug met them at the door, delighted to see them and very pleased to answer their questions.

"When you left I wasn't quite sure how everything would work out, so I didn't want to say much, but it's wonderful, wonderful! Such a sense of society but so little talk or bother!"

Looking mysterious, he led them to their bedroom and opened the door softly. The shades were pulled down but in the dim light they could see a large form in the bed with the blankets pulled well up over its shoulders and a nightcap hiding most of a big, black head. Some dry leaves lay along the floor. "It's a bear!" said the man.

The Fox Was Barred

"He asked if he mightn't bring in a few armsful of leaves," explained Pug indulgently, "you see he was so used to them and I said yes."

In the next room the shades were drawn down too, and there were two little figures lying side by side, a raccoon and a skunk both with bright black markings and long snouts.

In the next room a woodchuck was curled up in a grumpy looking ball, and he woke up enough to say crossly, "You've waked me up!" as the door opened, and then began to snore again.

In the children's room there seemed to be no one until the Pug tiptoed over to the doll's bed. There with their heads on the little pillow were the field mouse and the chipmunk asleep side by side.

Pug looked down at them, smiling.

"I never feel alone, you see," he said, "and yet I don't have to feed them at all. Just a snack in the fall when they go to bed and a snack when they get up in the spring. The fox wanted to come, but I said I only wanted sleepers, not boarders, and he quite understood."

"Don't you want to talk sometimes?" asked the people.

"Oh, I wake one of them up when I do. For half an hour or so. The raccoon tells the best stories," explained Pug.

So all three had a picnic lunch, and the man got his suit and the woman hunted up her spoons and the salt shaker, and the people left, feeling quite easy about Pug and his winter. For it did seem as though he had worked out the perfect combination of having lots of company but very little care.

(Read about "Miss Minnie's Matching Dog"—next Monday.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In the doll's bed the two little animals were fast asleep—A drawing by Maurice Day

The Weaver

Across the hills the blue-winged teal are cleaving
A vee formation as they hasten by.
November is a smiling Navajo weaving
Bright alien patterns in my homespun sky.

FERN L. BELL

Let's Have Fun With Books

Book Reviews

Another "Mother Goose" is out this season, dear little new "Mother Goose," such a pleasant size for small hands to hold, charmingly illustrated by Tasha Tudor in her own quaint and characteristic fashion. Seventy-seven rhymes there are, each with its own picture, some in color and some in soft gray. There is a New England flavor to many of the landscapes and details of interiors. Jack Horner explores his Christmas pie beside a wonderful colonial fireplace, and surely that is a New Hampshire farm doorstep where little Miss Muffet sits with the ducks and the Halloween pumpkin. A book to linger over and to treasure. Published by Oxford University Press, New York. $2.

For those of us who love cats, Christmas would hardly be Christmas without a new book by Clare Newberry. This year's is really the most beautiful one yet. It hardly seems possible that the soft furriness of a smoke-gray Persian could be so perfectly depicted as in these pastel drawings and quick pen sketches. "Pandora" belonged to Peter, who is just four, and the books tells of one lively morning when the kitty was shut in a bureau drawer after a series of other adventures. This is planned as a book for small children, but I have a feeling that many grownups are going to want to keep it for themselves. One extra picture is tipped in so that it may be removed for framing. Published by Harper and Brothers, New York. $1.75.

Original Tales

"Animal Stories," by Georges Duplaix, 46 original tales, has 200 color pictures by Rojankovsky and is about the gayest, most entertaining book that you can imagine. There is no one who can draw animals with more verve than Rojankovsky, and here they scamper over the pages in a manner reminiscent of his own inimitable "Tall Mother Goose."

This book would captivate a child who is not easily persuaded to sit still and read. The stories are short and mostly merry ones and will provide a wonderful stepping stone from the comic strip to the classics. Published by Simon and Schuster, New York. $1.50.

The very cover of "Baby Bears," with the two fat furry bears and the fringe of pine trees, gives promise of something pleasant and unusual within. This is a true story taken from the notebooks of Charushin, one of the great Russian naturalists . . . Marguerita Rudolph made the translation, and George Korff drew the pictures which add so greatly to the charm of the book.

Small children will love to read of the tiny bear cubs that the hunter brought home to his wife, so small he put them both in his hat. All their adventures make an appealing story for six-to-eight-year-olds. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York. $1.00.

A Modern Fairy Tale

James Thurber, in "The Great Quillow," has taken that ever-popular theme, the conquest of a giant by a "little chap," and given the story a highly imaginative twist. This is a modern fairy tale and a good one. Pictures by Doris Lee are as fresh and spontaneous as the story. To tell the plot would not be fair, except to say that Quillow, the toymaker, vanquishes Humber, the giant, when all else fails: vanquishes him by a nimble wit that proves the truth that "as a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." Published by Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York. $2.

"The Little Book of Colors," by Helen Dean Fish and Catharine Smith, is both a bright picture book for children two and three years old and also an introduction to the red that means stop, and the green that means go, and to the simple things of everyday life. There are pages of familiar objects to be crayoned, and by the time the child reaches the end of the book he will know the primary colors and have enjoyed the learning. A Stokes book, published by J. B. Lippincott and Co., Philadelphia. $1.

"We Three Kings and Other Christmas Carols" is cleverly illustrated by H. A. Rey. On one side of the page is the familiar music and the words of the song. On the opposite page, with gay decoration, is the music again, but this time each note is drawn as a picture. Little lambs caper in "The First Noel," joy bells ring in "Come, All Ye Faithful." Ten favorite songs in a simple arrangement any child can follow. Published by Harper and Brothers, New York. $1.50.

More Bright Pictures

In an animated "Night Before Christmas," with pictures by Meg Wolberg, most successful is the big popup of Santa himself, and the last picture, of the sleigh moving across the starry sky. Children will enjoy this book, published by Crown Publishers, New York. $1. And yet I feel they will appreciate the old poem even more if it is still possible to find the edition which Jessie Willcox Smith once illustrated so charmingly for Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

"Everybody Has a House" is one of the many successful books for small children published by William R. Scott, Inc., New York. $1. Text by Mary McBurney Green, pictures by Jeanne Burdick, make an ingenious introduction for two- and three-year-olds to animals and their homes. This book is printed on extra heavy paper and in strong clear color. A good book to remember, now that linen books are no longer to be found.

A new generation of children are now reading Thornton Burgess, and still he continues with Reddy Fox, Jimmy Skunk and other familiar characters in the same sort of amusing stories plus accurate facts about nature which we always associate with him. "On the Green Meadows" starts a new series, happily illustrated as before by Harrison Cady. Little, Brown and Co., Boston. $1.75.

"Hooker's Holiday," printed in extra large clear type, and with amusing drawings flashing across every page, is the picture tale of a monkey who escaped from Professor Grampus and led him a chase through a big museum. Written and illustrated by Wilfred S. Bronson who for once forgets his science to give us a bit of nonsense. Published by Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York. $1.75.

There are two new dog stories, both illustrated by Diana Thorne, and written by Helen Hoke, "Shep and the Baby" (a collie) and "Doctor, the puppy who learned," (an especially destructive small dachshund.) Planned for children about seven. As always Miss Thorne's pictures are natural and appealing. Published by Julian Messner and Co., New York. $1 each.

Blue Ribbon Dog

"Pretzel," by Margret Rey with comical illustrations by H. A. Rey, is frankly a nonsense story. The very, very long dachshund who won the Blue Ribbon but had such difficulty in winning the heart of Gretel is an engaging animal from the time we first see him with his four brothers and sisters. The colors are bright and clear and the whole effect is jaunty and gay. Fun for four to six. Published by Harper and Brothers, New York. $1.75.

"Apple Rush," written and illustrated by Katherine Southwick Keeler, is an excellent regional story with the very scent of New England orchard and the tang of its mountainy air shut away between the slim covers. Pictures in color on almost every page help us to understand the pleasure and work of picking and grading the apples one autumn at the Red House on the New Hampshire hilltop, the hurry to get the crop safely harvested before the storm and the satisfaction of a job well done. For eight to ten. Published by Thomas Nelson & Co., New York. $2.00.

Frances C. Darling

Animal Hunt

The animals hidden in the sentences last week were: zebra, llama, bison, badger, beaver, camel, chamois, and goat.

BOOKS for CHILDREN

Approved and Recommended

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THE LITTLE HOUSE: Burton	2.00
FUN WITH YOUR CHILD: Mapes	2.50
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THE HAPPY BOOK: Pease	2.00
BIBLE STORIES AS TOLD TO VERY LITTLE CHILDREN: Andruss	2.50
JESUS STORY: Petershams	1.50
A BIBLE A B C: (Protestant Edition) Hogarth	1.00
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DIARY OF SNUBS, OUR DOG: Carmack	1.25
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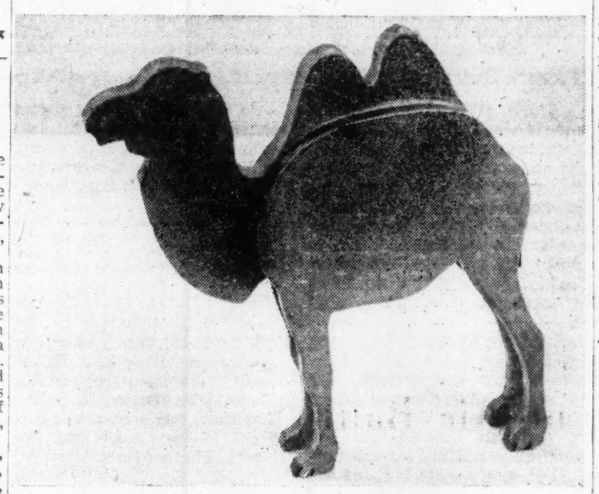


Along the Caravan Trail

Here Come the Animals—6

By Philip Martin

Illustrated by the Author

The native home of the camel is in Central Asia, where he is the most important beast of burden. Although he does not travel across the desert at a very fast speed when loaded, he has great endurance, and keeps on day after day. The men directing the caravan to its destination know where to find the watering places; they know, too, that the camels can proceed without difficulty even though several days elapse between stops at these oases.

The Asiatic, or Bactrian, camel, has two humps, and he is covered with a long woolly winter coat, which he sheds in the spring. The region in which he lives is often very cold. You will find these animals throughout Asia from Persia to China.

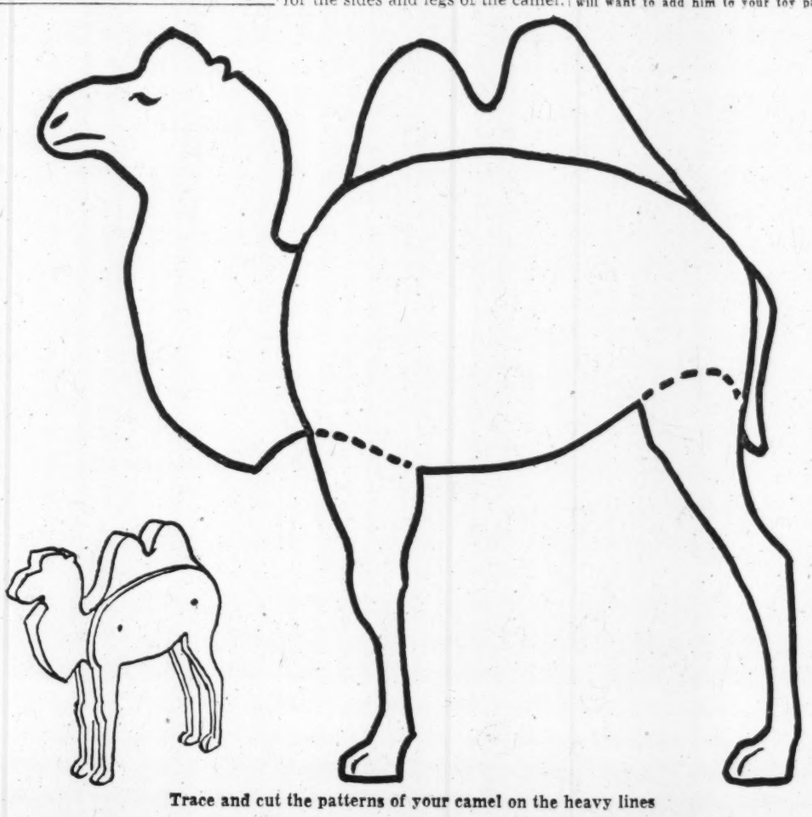
The camel is the first in our Asiatic group of animal toys. Transfer the pattern of the head and body to one-half inch wood, which should be smooth and fairly free from knots. Cut carefully along the heavy lines of the pattern.

Next, use one-quarter inch wood for the sides and legs of the camel. By nailing two of these pieces of wood together, you will be able to cut the two sides at one operation. After the cutting is completed, glue the three major pieces of the toy, placing the one-half-inch body piece in the center. For extra firmness nail with small brads.

Sandpaper the entire animal until it is smooth and the parts are evenly joined. Then if you are going to use oils, first apply a shellac base. If water color is used, apply the shellac as your final coat to protect the colors. The camel is a light brown, using black for the eyes, nose, mouth, and foot markings.

We decorated our camel with spatter painting, as we did the walrus some weeks ago. Use an old toothbrush to which a drop of dark brown paint has been applied. Draw a stick over the edge of the brush, spattering drops of paint on the sides of the toy. Be sure to experiment first with an old piece of wood in order to get the best results.

(Next week the tiger, dressed in fancy stripes, will appear on this page. You will want to add him to your toy parade.)



Trace and cut the patterns of your camel on the heavy lines

Brewer Admits Gains by W. C. T. U.

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 27—Perhaps the greatest compliment Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, retiring President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, could have paid to her is for the brewers of the nation to say they wish they had a worker like her. And one of their number has said just that in a recent issue of the Brewers Journal.

At the same time tribute was paid to Mrs. Smith's successor, Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin of New York. Women on the wet side of the fence were called upon to emulate these workers for the W. C. T. U.

Not that the brewers have changed their stripes, or are a "house divided." They still want to make and sell all the alcoholic liquor they can. But Mrs. Smith's stanchness to the dry cause; her fearless facing of the brewers and distillers; her intelligent marshaling of facts to combat their wet propaganda, spreading such facts even before Senate committees; has aroused the brewers' respect. Under Mrs. Smith's direction they recognize the W. C. T. U. has become a formidable opponent. They expect Mrs. Colvin will carry on in the same way.

Mrs. Smith took office 11 years ago, just after prohibition had been repealed. She faced a huge task. It looked as if the work of the W. C. T. U. would have to be done all over again. But Mrs. Smith wasn't discouraged. Today, after her 11 years as head of the National W. C. T. U., local option has made such gains across the nation that the brewers and distillers are alarmed. They are pouring money into every town, no matter how small, where the issue of local option comes up, determined to defeat it.

Dry Leader Praised

George W. Eads of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., wrote of Mrs. Smith in a recent issue of the Brewers Journal: "After 11 years of intelligent direction of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith stepped aside as President at the 67th annual convention held in Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 14-19. . . . The term 'intelligent direction' of the W. C. T. U. is used deliberately and advisedly."

Then he points out how Mrs. Smith refused to be discouraged by repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, "though all prohibition organizations were more or less demoralized and discredited"; how, instead, she took up the "broken threads of the old W. C. T. U., worked zealously for 11 years, and has built it up to a really formidable organization. . . .

"In all the activities of the organization (W. C. T. U.)," Mr. Eads states, "whether local, state, or national, there is a serious religious side. These women not only do much preaching for their cause—but more praying, and with all that, they are practical politicians who know how to use the ballot."

Mr. Eads warns the wets, also, of the W. C. T. U.'s educational campaign on the effects of alcohol upon the human body.

The National W. C. T. U., with Mrs. Smith at its head, worked to get the Sheppard bill before Congress—proposing dry zones in and around army camps—and the Bryson bill for national prohibition during the war.

Five-Point Program

She also set up a five-point program, when she rallied the dry forces together upon taking office in 1933 and asked for $500,000 to back it. Without professional money raisers to help, the W. C. T. U. has raised, instead, almost $1,000,000.

The five-point program—which under Mrs. Colvin's direction will be carried on intact—called for: (1) Deepening the spiritual life of the W. C. T. U. and its individual members; (2) alcohol education; (3) a campaign for character building; (4) education for intelligent citizenship; (5) studies on world peace.

This educational program includes the training of teachers to teach alcohol education. This includes not only the effects of alcohol upon the human body, but the social effects of its use in homes and communities.

During Mrs. Smith's regime, too, the National W. C. T. U. has built and equipped a library for alcohol research that is second to none in the world. It is called the Frances E. Willard Memorial Library for Alcohol Research.

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin has been the National Vice-President of the W. C. T. U. and President of the New York State organization. She has worked for prohibition since a child. Her father and mother were ardent prohibitionists. He was a Congregational minister in Ohio. And Mrs. Colvin's husband is D. Leigh Colvin, who was the prohibition candidate for President in 1936. He has written a book on the history of prohibition in the United States.

Eugene L. Ray

New President Takes Office

Upper: Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, new national president who took office on Nov. 1. Lower: Mrs. Ida Wise Smith, former national president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who is now honorary national president and president of the W. C. T. U. in Iowa.

Prohibition Group Urges National Law

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27 (AP)—Stating that many persons want prohibition, the Rev. Sam Morris of San Antonio, Texas, urged members of an audience at the first public session of the Anti-Saloon League of America convention here yesterday, to write to their congressmen asking for a national prohibition law.

The Rev. Mr. Morris and Bishop Ralph S. Cushman of Saint Paul, Minn., President of the League, were principal speakers at the meeting. Bishop Cushman declared: "We are going to destroy the liquor traffic or the liquor traffic is going to destroy us."

He scored the argument that "you can't enforce a law the people don't want" by citing the Income Tax Law. "You and I pay our income taxes because we are afraid not to," he said. "They can enforce the prohibition law just as they can the Income Tax Law if they want to."

Navy Gets 13th Huge Carrier Launched Since Pearl Harbor

By the Associated Press

Another first-line carrier, the 27,100-ton Bonhomme Richard, was commissioned at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, with the nation's shipbuilding program including the commissioning of the Cruiser Atlanta on Dec. 3 at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The $60,000,000 carrier, 13th of the Essex Class launched since Pearl Harbor, carries 80 planes and has a top speed in excess of 30 knots.

More than 5,000 guests, including some families of the 2,000-man crew, gathered on the carrier's hangar deck and heard Rear Admiral Monroe Kelly, Navy Yard Commandant, turn the ship over to the Navy. Capt. Adrian O. Rule, commanding officer, accepted.

The vessel was launched last April.

The 10,000-ton Cruiser Atlanta, successor to the "Mighty A" lost in the Battle of Guadalcanal and fourth fighting ship to bear the name of the Georgia capital, will be manned by a crew that feels it has a personal score to settle with the Japanese.

Seven survivors of that mighty ship which took part in the Battle of Midway, the landing on Guadalcanal and the Battle of the Eastern Solomons before going down Nov. 13, 1942, requested assignment to their ship's successor.

"I guess it was for sentimental reasons," said Chief Boatswain's Mate John Scacciaferro, Donaldsonville, La., who made his request when the fourth Atuanta was launched, last Feb. 6.

The new ship was financed by Atlanta war bond sales in a special drive. Capt. Bayard H. Colyear of San Francisco is to command the new Atlanta.

Cruisers of this class are 541 feet long, 52 feet abeam and carry main batteries of six-inch guns supported by five-inch 38-caliber and numerous smaller guns. Release of details on the ship's commissioning represents a departure from wartime practice in restricting data on the progress of new construction.

The second Atlanta was one of the first vessels of the "new navy" authorized by the Act of Congress of 1883.

The original Atlanta, sold and broken up at Philadelphia in 1869, saw service under three flags. Built as a British blockade runner, the Fingal, she was purchased by the Confederate Navy in 1861 and converted into an iron-clad gunboat. She was renamed the CSS Atlanta in 1862 when conversion was completed.

The super-destroyer Beatty will be launched at the Bethlehem Staten Island Shipyard on Nov. 30 under the sponsorship of 18-month-old Molly Drayton, of South Portland, Maine, a great-granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty.

Assisting the baby at the New York ceremony will be her grandmother, Mrs. Charles H. Drayton, Sr., of Charleston, S. C., a daughter of Admiral Beatty. The late Admiral's son, Frank is a Rear Admiral serving in the West Indies and Molly's father is a naval lieutenant.

Admiral Beatty, a native of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, served in five campaigns during his 48 years in the Navy. He captained the Battleship Wisconsin in 1908.

At Brunswick, Ga., Saturday, a Liberty Ship honoring the late Ira Nelson Morris, American diplomat during World War I, was launched. Mrs. Constance Lily Morris sponsored the vessel named for her husband. Mrs. Virginia Jenckes, former Representative from Indiana, was co-sponsor.

Public to Get Fill Of Christmas Trees

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—A whole fistful of government agencies say so . . . Those citizens who grab the first Christmas tree they see this year and pay an outlandish price are just foolish.

The OWI scratched around in the War Production Board, the Agriculture Department and the Office of Defense Transportation and came up with a pleasant forecast.

There will be an adequate supply of trees, they'll hit the market in good time and there's no need to dash around madly outbidding your neighbor.

By an "adequate" supply, OWI means the normal 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 used annually.

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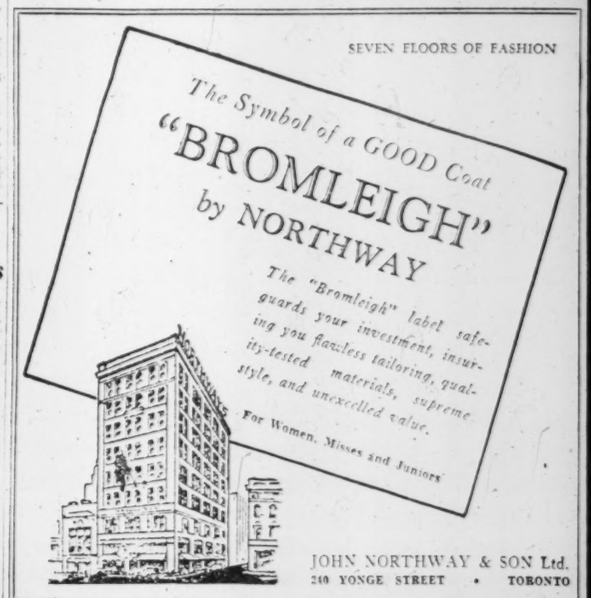
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A. F. of L. Puts Disputes Act On 'Off' List

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 27 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor in convention here and without a dissenting vote adopted a host of resolutions on recommendation of its Legislative Committee, including those placing the A. F. of L. on record as:

Favoring repeal of the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act.

Reaffirming its opposition to the poll tax as a prerequisite of voting.

Proposing creation of an insular economic board for Puerto Rico "to carry out and develop such economic and social policies as are desirable to better the social and economic conditions of the people of Puerto Rico." The commission would include Representatives of Congress and of Puerto Rican agriculture, industry, commerce, and labor, and the Federal Administration.

On Nov. 25 chiefs of four major labor unions pledged to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, here their every effort to speed up the production of military supplies.

Presidents of the Molders, Machinists, Garment and Textile Workers Unions volunteered to urge workers to transfer from less critical industries into plants engaged in the manufacture of vital war supplies.

Mr. Green said the unions would pay the transportation of workers, if necessary, to get them to plants where they are needed.

He also said battalions of emergency workers might be formed, each to leave his regular job to work 90 days in a vital plant where increased production is necessary. Employers will be asked to protect these volunteers in their regular jobs.

After the meeting, Mr. Green announced the appointment of Lewis G. Hines, A. F. of L. Director in Washington, to handle exclusively the plan for intensifying the production of critical goods.

British Put Cannon On Mosquito Planes

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 27

Britain's speedy, twin-engined plywood Mosquitos have been secretly armed with six-pound cannon for attacks on German U-boats and enemy shipping, the Air Ministry disclosed.

The formidable weapon, adapted similarly to 75-millimeter guns used on American B-25 Mitchells in the Mediterranean and the Pacific, is slung beneath the Mosquito fuselage.

RAF Coastal Command said startling results had been achieved since the cannon was first used in November, 1943.

Allied 'Flying Artillery' Blasts Key Areas in German Lines

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Nov. 27—Give the Allied "flying artillery" half a chance with the weather, and they will turn in a prodigious score.

Rocket-firing Typhoons and Thunderbolts and other fighter-bombers, more than ever, are weapons for which the Germans have no adequate answer.

Over 2,000 sorties were flown in "close-support missions" on the one sunny day which the recent skies have afforded.

From Holland to Belfort, the British Second Tactical Air Force, the United States 9th Air Force, and the United States 1st Task Air Force blasted key areas in the German lines and attacked rail transport. But this is only an intensification of day-to-day achievements in the toughest flying weather since D-Day.

The 9th Air Force has put out a list as long as your arm showing enemy tanks, planes, trucks, locomotives, fortified buildings, pontoon bridges, gun positions and even balloons were destroyed yesterday.

Fliers Reticent

It is most difficult to get the characteristically reticent British fliers to talk about their flights, but you can occasionally pry some facts and figures from them.

Take group Captain Gillam for instance. He commands the Typhoon wing that fought in the Battle of Britain and later patrolled the Ethiopian frontier and helped to close the English Channel to enemy shipping. Or group Captain Desmond James Scott, a New Zealander who jumped from flight sergeant to wing commander in 18 months and now is the youngest to hold this position at the age of 26.

They won't talk much regarding individual exploits but here are a few things their rocket-firing Typhoons did and do. For any of these accomplishments you can find a rough parallel in the achievements of American fighter-bombers.

Active Fighting

The record shows rocket-firing Typhoons have flown some 8,000 sorties since D-Day through the Belgian campaign. They fired 30,000 to 40,000 rockets and 900,000 rounds of 20-millimeter cannon shells. They lost 232 pilots; in Normandy some were shot down three times but returned to fly again.

Typhoons seem to specialize in destroying important military targets, smashing up three with rockets in Holland yesterday.

When the full story is tellable there will be dramatic revelations of how these attacks disorganized the Wehrmacht front-line operations and disintegrated enemy defenses at crucial moments.

Since before D-Day "Tiffies" have been busy first against flying-bomb emplacements, then the big job of knocking out Nazi radio-location stations along the invasion coast. It is estimated that of 120 such stations only five remained on D-Day to warn of the Allied approach and these were handicapped because the whole system interocked.

Harass Nazis

After giving heroic support to the first landings, the fighter-bombers switched to armed reconnaissance, harassing the German rear. Then as the battle increased began "close support." Today doing any kind of a job requested, the Typhoons can be switched from rockets to bombs over night.

Both the rockets and bombs are very accurate in the hands of a skilled pilot, Wing Commander Gillam says. An important factory in the north of Holland was located last week, for instance. Using bombs on this mission the pilots scored 12 hits out of 16 bombs on the small building. North of Caen eight rocket-firing Typhoons were sent against eight dug-in Wehrmacht tanks. They got six right off.

The Americans are scoring like results. The 9th pilots yesterday broke up a German counterattack including 20 Tiger tanks. They destroyed 10 and damaged eight.

"Close support" by a tactical air force was intensified at Le Havre. A dozen planes sometimes were cruising over the port as the Canadian Army advanced and four would be called in at a time to hammer gun emplacements, pill boxes, and strong points. At Boulogne the Germans could hear the planes zooming overhead while an armistice pow-pow was underway and this probably helped to induce their speedy surrender.

Praised by Army and Navy

Without the typhoons the Walcheren occupation would have been still costlier. The pilots flew whenever the weather permitted and wrapped thousands of rockets around the Wehrmacht gun positions, doing an especially good job on the islands to the west protecting assault boats and receiving congratulations from the Navy and Army.

Typhoons can carry either 500- or 1,000-pound bombs or eight rockets which are fieable in pairs, fours, or eights, or 20-millimeter cannon which are plenty devastating. Once in France the rocket Typhoons claimed they had smashed 20 trucks in a convoy encountered. When the ground advance caught up it was found that actually 87 had been destroyed by the powerful blast of these rockets which are like a bazooka but are four times larger.

It was the Typhoons which got Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. They had been hitting his headquarters and met his staff cars as they were returning. There is no record yet of these fighter-bomber wings refusing any mission requested by the Army.

Details of Nazi Mass Murder Disclosed by Three Escapees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—Escape of two Slovak Jews and a non-Jewish Pole from German extermination camps at Auschwitz and Birkenau in Poland has provided the world with detailed, firsthand accounts of the ghastly program of mass murder of Jews and other prisoners which is being carried on at these camps.

All three of the men who escaped relate how hundreds of thousands of Jews from all parts of German-occupied Europe were funneled into these extermination centers, where the majority of them were gassed in special rooms and then burned in modern crematoriums.

The detailed reports of these prisoners who escaped to tell the story have just been released by President Roosevelt's War Refugee Board.

These reports corroborate and supplement the story which stunned the world when the Russian capture of Lublin brought to light the remains of the Majdanek concentration camp with its elaborate equipment for the gassing and cremation of inmates.

At Auschwitz and Birkenau, as at Majdanek, the victims were systematically robbed of all possessions, even clothing, and after cremation their ashes were used as fertilizer for vegetable gardens.

Difficult to Believe

In releasing these reports for publication, the War Refugee Board states, "So revolting and diabolical are the German atrocities that the minds of civilized people find it difficult to believe that they have actually taken place.

"But the governments of the United States and of other countries have evidence which clearly substantiates the facts."

The two Slovak Jews arrived at the Auschwitz camp in April, 1942, from which they were immediately assigned to the work camp at Birkenau. They made their escape in April, 1944.

During this time they saw convoy after convoy of Jewish prisoners arrive at the Birkenau camp. Their tabulated estimate is that of these, 1,765,000 were burned and cremated.

At first, the gassing and burning was carried out in the Birch Forest where the victims were cremated in a large ditch, but in February, 1943, a new, modern crematorium and gassing plant was installed in the camp.

Hermetically Closed

At present four crematoriums are in operation at Birkenau, the men report. A huge chimney rises from the furnace room, around which are grouped nine furnaces, each having four openings. When operating at full capacity, they were capable of burning 2,000 bodies daily.

The adjoining room where victims are disrobed before gassing is built to resemble the antechamber of a bathing establishment. From this there is a door leading down to the gas chamber, the walls of which are camouflaged with simulated entries to shower rooms in order to mislead the doomed prisoners.

The gas chamber is hermetically closed from the outside. Victims are crowded in so that there is only standing room and SS men with gas masks then open a trap door in the ceiling from which they shake down a preparation in powder form from tins labeled "Cyklon." This is presumed to be a cyanide mixture which is transformed into gas at a certain temperature. It is so powerful that only three minutes are required for extermination.

Worked In Two Shifts

When the Germans began their systematic cleaning out of the Polish ghettos, truck convoys arrived at the camp for 30 days without interruption. The extermination squads worked in two shifts, 24 hours daily.

As a general rule only Jews were gassed, Aryans very seldom, the men related. A "special treatment" is reserved for others—usually execution.

The cold-blooded ruthlessness of the program and the evident German pride in this systematic method of extermination were apparent when prominent officials made a special trip from Berlin to be present at the inauguration of the first crematorium at Birkenau in March, 1943.

The inauguration consisted of the gassing and burning of 8,000 Cracow Jews. It is reported that the guests were lavish in their praise of this newly erected installation.

All prisoners on entering the camps were tattooed with a number, and since these numbers ran consecutively it was possible for the prisoners to estimate fairly accurately the number registered at the camp.

Nazi Execution Camp

MOSCOW, Nov. 25 (AP)—Red Fleet, official Russian Navy newspaper, reported yesterday that an execution camp had been found on the East Prussian border where 2,000 Lithuanian men, women, and children were killed and buried in common graves by the Germans before their retreat.

The dispatch said 400 bodies had been found in one grave at the camp, located in Tubin Forest.

B-29's: 'Second Front' In Philippine Air Battle

Continued from Page 1

and fighters in harassing raids intended to delay the completion of the major American air center which now is one of greatest threats of the war to the Japanese-conquered empire.

Once American heavy bombers are operating regularly from airfields in the central Philippines, it will be possible for them to patrol all the way to the China coast, cutting Japan's chief wartime supply route through the China Sea to the East Indies and Malaya.

This is aside from the immediate threat to the Japanese of controlling the skies over the entire Philippines.

There is nothing the Japanese can do now to prevent the establishment of such an air base, so they have limited their activities to merely harassing the work in an attempt to delay its completion.

Daily Losses

There is hardly a day or night over Leyte in which the Japanese Air Force doesn't lose at least half a dozen aircraft in some sort of bombing run on shipping or land installations.

Using what appear to be their first-line pilots—particularly naval pilots—they employ all the tricks of an outmatched air force to drop a bomb where it will do the most damage.

During daylight, enemy planes lurk in thick, cumulus clouds and wait for a chance to dive on the harbor. At night the Japanese send over planes in ones and twos, either in high-altitude runs or in low-level sneak runs from over the hills.

There hardly is a night that it is not possible to witness from my second-story balcony the brilliant spectacle of a Japanese bomber shot down in a streak of flames after being caught in a literally solid wall of antiaircraft tracers which fills the sky for an area of many miles.

Small-Scale Raids

By European air standards, these raids would be hardly worth mentioning. Even here in the Philippines, the major effect is felt not by the Allies but by the Japanese, who have lost nearly 575 aircraft over Leyte alone since Invasion Day.

This, therefore, is the focal point of the Philippines' air battle, which for the most part is still in the scales.

American aircraft can seize temporary air control over almost any point in the Visayans and southern Philippines if necessary. But if it came to an extended showdown at any of these points, it might be an entirely different story—at least at this early stage of the campaign.

Regular land-based air attacks on other main islands in the Philippines have not begun yet. The bulk of this phase of the air battle has fallen on the shoulders of Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., and his carrier task forces. Once a regular land-based heavy-bombing schedule can be maintained out of Leyte, the effect will be the same as has been noticed here every time Admiral Halsey's planes have launched one of their attacks—a very noticeable letdown in enemy night raids.

But until such regular schedule is set up, it cannot be said that the problem of air domination and superiority in the Philippines has been solved.

Struggle With Typhoons

A large part of the seemingly slow progress in winning air superiority over the entire Philippines has been the result of the dramatic struggle with typhoons and heavy rains which have taxed the skill of airfield-construction crews.

As usual, airfields which were satisfactory for the operation of light enemy fighters and bombers were of no use for the heavier American aircraft. In reconstructing and enlarging the existing airfields, United States engineers have had to struggle with a sea of mud which at times has been two feet deep, bogging down even the sturdiest bulldozers.

I visited one improvised airfield here during the time the air battle was hanging on a very thin thread.

The field was a regular three-ring circus with at least 1,000 landings and take-offs daily on a meager steel matting strip.

Planes Packed Like Sardines

Everything from Lightning fighters to four-engined bombers was using the field and planes lined both sides of the runway so closely packed that their wings overlapped.

Dispersal areas and revetments for protection against enemy bombs were nonexistent. And behind the rows of serviceable planes were wrecks from bombing hits or planes that were hit in battle and had crashed on landing.

A worried and slightly perplexed junior officer controlled the operations from a sand-bagged wooden shack in the center of the field. He was trying to run the field and at the same time dodge enemy air raids which sometimes ran into as many as 35 in a single day.

It was not an uncommon sight to see military police, colonels, generals, and G. I.'s hastily recruited from beach unloading areas working side by side to throw dirt into bomb craters on the runway so that field operations could be continued after an air raid.

Superfort Trip Hammer Falls Anew Upon Tokyo

Continued from Page 1

their many months of training had borne fruit in the opening strike, in which bombing accuracy was moderately effective, while plant and personnel losses were phenomenally below the 5 per cent established as the acceptable cost in the European air war.

The first man to get "bombs away" over Tokyo was Capt. Vincent Evans, bombardier of "Dauntless Dottie," which was flown by Maj. Robert K. Morgan of Asheville, N. C.

25 Missions Over Europe

Major Morgan had flown 25 missions over Europe in the legendary "Memphis Belle."

For guest pilot on their first Tokyo mission they had Brig. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., of the 21st Bomber Command, who led the mission.

"I never was so happy as when we were sitting there on the Saipan runway waiting for the control tower to give us the green light," said Captain Evans.

His particular plane met no fighter or antiaircraft opposition. Major Morgan's plane, "Dauntless Dottie," flashed high across the target area and seconds later its tail gunner reported direct hits.

"Too Easy"

"It worries you when things are so easy over the target," continued the young bombardier. "The Germans used to do that to draw us in. I do not think this job is going to be nearly so rough as Europe. I do not believe the Japs have nearly the stuff the Germans have. The biggest enemies out here are flying conditions and all that water."

Maj. Hugh B. Gilmore of Paris, Texas, was the bombardier in the lead plane of the second B-29 element.

The raid had reached approximately its midpoint when Major Gilmore released his bombs. The Japanese were beginning to recover from their initial surprise and were making a determined effort to intercept the B-29's.

"Visibility broke right before we reached the target," Major Gilmore said. "We could see the Emperor's Palace.

"After we passed the target, we ran into plenty of fighters. They trailed us for more than an hour on the way out. There were seven or eight making passes all the time. I imagine new fighters were joining up as the Japs chased us."

Capt. Bert Lynch of Louisville, Ky., bombardier of "Dragon Lady," in the last group, reported that the Japanese came in from the clouds and made their attacks from the front of the formation.

The attacks began when Captain Lynch's planes reached Fujiyama—guide point for the bombing run—and included all the better-known types of enemy fighters. Captain Lynch estimated there were 90 or 100 of them in the air.

This estimate was corroborated by Lieut. Rembert Ebert of Gresham, Wis., bombardier in the last plane over the target. The Japanese followed it with ack-ack during the bombing run and on the way out Lieutenant Ebert described enemy planes as "buzzing round us like flies."

Nazi Methods Used

Apparently the Japanese fighters were using German methods. Lieutenant Ebert noticed two enemy fighters flying along at B-29 level which, he believes, were directing antiaircraft fire from the ground.

In spite of all these efforts, only one B-29 was lost to enemy action. This occurred when a Japanese fighter, hit by American gunners, crashed into a Superfort's tail.

Pilots and crews here are resting from the strain of the past few days. The sun has dried up the Saipan mud and there is a feeling of confident expectation in the air. It is a feeling that a big job has been begun well.

Pierlot Calls Crisis Meeting

BRUSSELS, Nov. 27 (AP)—The cabinet of Premier Hubert Pierlot gathered for an emergency meeting today to consider a crisis arising from a clash between anti-Government demonstrators and black-helmeted Belgian State Police in front of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Premier, who rushed back to Brussels from his country home in Luxemburg, said in an interview yesterday that the demonstration on Saturday "was staged by a small minority, including Communists who have the childish hope of seizing power."

"But we will not yield," he added.

The Premier said police would begin a house-to-house search for small arms hidden by members of Resistance groups who failed to obey a government order to turn them in.

He said the latest figures showed 45 civilians and about 12 gendarmes were wounded in Saturday's clash.

Sports News

Sammy Snead In Comeback At Portland

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 27 (AP)—Samuel Jackson Snead, hitting the comeback trail after 26 months of Navy service, was professional golf's man of the hour today, winner of the $15,500 War Bond 72-hole Portland open tournament. He tacked up a 289 to head a fine field of pros and amateurs and with the victory pocketed $2,675 in War Bonds.

The husky Virginian, followed by a last-day crowd estimated at 5,000 fans, hit his booming tee shots, scrambled frequently out of trouble, and putted well enough to lead Mike Turnesa, White Plains, N. Y., by two strokes at the finish.

Tied at 217 for 54 holes, the two had battled it out from the opening day. Snead led the first round with a two under par 70; Turnesa was a stroke behind. At the 36th hole it was Turnesa 142 and Slammin' Sam 144. Snead tied it at the end of the third round and outshot the New Yorker in the last 18.

Snead gained one stroke at the 63d hole, doing the first nine of the last round in par 35 against Turnesa's 36. He picked up another shot on the incoming nine, where Turnesa got off a couple of poor fairway shots and three-putted a green for a total 291.

Snead's initial effort after more than two years' absence from major competition high lighted an event that otherwise saw the start of what may be the crack-up of the noted tournament-winning combination of Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, and Harold McSpaden, Philadelphia.

Between them, Nelson, former National Open and PGA champion, and McSpaden, second only to the former in money winning this year, have cleaned up on practically all the competition. Snead, who enlisted in the Navy after bagging the PGA title in 1942, is back to challenge them now.

Nelson, incidentally, finished in a fourth-place tie yesterday at 296 for $1,025 in War Bonds, and McSpaden, far back, tied with four others in eighth position with an even 300 and $225 in Bonds. Nelson this year has won $40,750 and McSpaden $27,000 in Bonds.

Big Ted Longworth, local entry, maintained a steady pace to take third prize with a 295. He receipted for $1,350 in War Bonds, $500 less than second-place Turnesa.

Winner Snead put together rounds of 70—74—73—72 for the par 72 course, his total being but one stroke over par. Turnesa, steady but never a big tourney winner, made the four-day trip in 71—71—75—74.

The scores were considered outstanding in view of playing conditions, three days of intermittent rain making the course soggy and mud-covered in spots.

Harry Givan, Seattle, led the amateurs with a 76—75—76—77—304. Among the prominent pros who failed to get into the prize-winning bracket were Ralph Guldahl of San Diego, twice ex-National Open titlist, with a 303, and present U. S. Open Champion Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., who finished with 306.

Canadiens Stay In First Place In Hockey Race

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	9	3	1	19	47	29
Toronto	9	4	0	18	52	41
Detroit	6	4	2	14	56	39
Boston	4	6	1	9	43	49
New York	1	6	3	5	32	53
Chicago	2	8	1	5	46	65

Results Nov. 25

Toronto 2, Montreal 0.
Detroit 7, Chicago 4.

Results Nov. 26

Boston 8, New York 4.
Chicago 6, Detroit 3.
Montreal 4, Toronto 1.

By the Associated Press

The Montreal Canadiens and the Chicago Black Hawks took the limelight in the National Hockey League last night. The Canadiens, Stanley Cup champions, went into first place by beating Toronto while the Hawks won their first game in nearly a month by upsetting Detroit.

Beaten in their three previous meetings with Toronto, Montreal finally turned the tables, 4 to 1, before a capacity crowd of 12,000 on their home ice. Maurice Richard turned the hat trick by getting three of Montreal's goals. The defeat dropped Toronto to second place, one point behind last year's champions. Only stellar goal defense by Toronto's Frank McCool kept Montreal's score down.

A crowd of 14,754 Chicagoans saw the Hawks win on Bill Mosienko's goal that shattered a 5-5 tie in the last two minutes of play. The game was the most exciting played at Chicago this season with the lead changing hands in each period.

Week-End Sports

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO—Board of faculty representatives of Western Conference voted against waiving the circuit's rule prohibiting post-season football games, thus preventing Ohio State from playing in Rose Bowl.

CHICAGO—Willie Hoppe retained three-cushion billiard championship by beating challenger Welker Cochran, San Francisco, 1,500 points to 1,411 in their touring cross-country match.

EAST LANSING, Mich.—Drake University won sixth annual NCAA cross-country championship as Fred Feiler, Ashley Hawk and Howard Johnston finished the four-mile course in 1, 2, 3 order.

MILWAUKEE — Nick Cullop was signed as manager of 1945 Milwaukee American Association baseball team.

MILWAUKEE—Paul Krumske, Chicago, won national match bowling championship by beating Ned Day, West Allis, by 287 pins in their 60-game challenge series.

Sale of Labrie May Hurt Bruins in Time to Come

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It may be a little early to be talking of the Stanley Cup playdowns of next March, but unless something unforeseen occurs—like the acquisition of a good defenseman or two—the Boston Bruins may be on the outside looking in when the post-season activities roll around.

This may sound strange about a team which defeated New York Rangers 8-4 at the Garden last night and which today is solidly in fourth place and awaiting the visit of Detroit Red Wings here tomorrow night, but the truth of the matter is that the Bruins are now left without any insurance at defense.

Over the week end Manager Art Ross announced the sale of Guy Labrie, the Boston Olympic's best defenseman, to the Rangers, and Guy appeared here with the Blue Shirts last evening. Guy should have been ticketed for the Bruins, whose defense has not shown itself to be the powerhouse it seemed on paper before the season opened.

Today the Bruins have four defensemen, all veterans, headed by Playing Coach Dit Clapper. Dit has seen his best years in back of the blue line; Johnny Crawford is evidently still feeling the effects of his injury of a year ago; Pat Egan is the only body-checker of the group; and Jake Shewchuk hasn't yet got back in the swing of National League competition after his sojourn in the Canadian Army.

Labrie was the Bruins' only logical reserve from the Pics, for Ty Andersen is too old for the major league, Fernie Flamon is not yet ready for the jump, while Maurice Lallo is hardly ready even for senior amateur competition. The only other possibility is Theo Hamel, a 34-year-old veteran of amateur hockey who came to the Olympics this season after playing defense for the Quebec Aces as they won the Allan Cup last winter.

Evidently the money received for Labrie outweighed all other consequences. The sale price was announced as $12,000, but those in the know insist that it was nearer $17,500, which is a pretty fair amount for an amateur, even though Guy played 15 games in the National League a year ago.

Time will tell about the move. The Bruins this morning are just two games ahead of the Rangers and Chicago Black Hawks, who are tied for fifth. Labrie did not show to too great advantage last night, possibly because of first-game anxiety, but he will definitely help the Patricks. And Chicago will be more of a threat to the Bruins now that the Black Hawks' management and Cully Dahlstrom have come to terms.

In the meantime the Bruins are facing a busy schedule this week, for after their game with the Red Wings tomorrow they make a mid-week jump to Chicago to play the Hawks Thursday night. Then they come home to play Toronto next Sunday night and Montreal Canadiens on Tuesday, Dec. 5. Detroit will be making its initial appearance of the season tomorrow.

The Olympics, like their big brothers, also are facing a heavy schedule, for tomorrow they start a string of four games in five days. They begin in Washington Tuesday, move on to Philadelphia Wednesday, and then come back to the Garden for a two-game series with Eddie Shore's Baltimore Blades on Friday and Saturday evenings. This will be Baltimore's first showing in the Hub.

* * *

Briefs: Toronto's hold on first place was short-lived. In Sunday, out Monday . . . Rookie Frankie McCool of the Leafs today boasts the only shutout of the season after his 2-0 blanking of Canadiens Saturday . . . Unofficially, Bill Cowley of the Bruins and Snuffy Smith of the Black Hawks were tied today for the league's scoring lead, each with 22 points. Bill picked up two goals and two assists during the week, while Smith connected for two goals and eight assists. Smith's total of 10 points was the biggest bag of the seven-day period . . . Syd Howe of Detroit rested in third place with 21 points . . . The way the boys are traveling, incidentally, it appears as though Herbie Cain's record of 82 points last year will not stand . . . Some one may even go over the 100-mark.

Rumor in Montreal has it that Air Minister Power is being boomed for the Presidency of the National Hockey League. Power resigned as Air Minister Thursday but the resignation according to last reports had not been accepted. If Red Dutton remains as Managing Director, though, Power would not be considered. The Air Minister once starred for Quebec Bulldogs.

Bruins now have just three reserves—Marcel Fillion and Gino Rozzini, both of whom are with the Olympics, and Norm Calladine . . . Of course the Bruins do have most of the Olympic forwards in hand . . . The B's third line seems to have found itself with a bang against the Rangers. Armand Gaudreault got two goals and an assist; Art Jackson scored a goal; and Paul Gladu had three assists . . . Besides buying Labrie from the Pics, Rangers also brought up Billie Moe from Hershey . . . Cooney Weiland, Hershey coach, was a surprise visitor at the game last night.

College Football's Bowl Schedule Almost Complete

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—Eleven Saturdays of college football have determined the casts of the various New Year's Day bowl games, decided a majority of the Conference championships, and left the Army-Navy clash as the top attraction for this week end.

The Cadets and Middies tangle Saturday in Baltimore before a War-Bond crowd in a game Army must win to retain its No. 1 ranking in the Associated Press poll. Previous Saturdays this fall have brought about this program for the Jan. 1 bowl games (team records in parentheses):

Rose Bowl, at Pasadena, Southern California (7-0-2) vs. Tennessee (7-0-1).

Sugar Bowl, at New Orleans: Duke (5-4-0) vs. Alabama (5-1-2).

Orange Bowl, at Miami: Georgia Tech (7-2-0, one game left to play) vs. Tulsa (6-2-0, one game left to play).

Cotton Bowl, at Dallas: Texas Christian (7-1-1, one game left to play) vs. Oklahoma A. & M. (7-1-0).

Oil Bowl, at Houston: Rice (4-6-0, one game left to play) vs. opponent still to be selected.

Sun Bowl, at El Paso, Texas: Both teams still to be selected.

A roundup of the Conference races presents this picture:

Big Ten: Ohio State defeated Michigan Saturday, 18 to 14, and annexed the title, replacing the Wolverines and Purdue, cochampions of 1943. The Buckeyes were denied a chance to play in the Rose Bowl when Big Ten faculty advisors voted seven to three against lifting post season ban Michigan finished second and Purdue, although beaten by Indiana in a 14 to 6 finale, wound up third.

Big Six: Oklahoma must defeat Nebraska Saturday to retain the title outright for a second straight year. The Huskers pounced on Kansas State, 35 to 0, while the Sooners were being dumped by the Aggies, 28 to 6.

Missouri Valley: Oklahoma A. & M. voted the laurels after defeating Tulsa, last year's champ, 46 to 40, on Oct. 28.

Southern: Duke crushed North Carolina, 33 to 0, and won crown for the eighth time in the past decade. Wake Forest, mid-season claimant, lost to the Blue Devils a week ago, 34 to 0.

Pacific Coast Conference: Southern California, which took title on Jan. 1 by drubbing Washington in Rose Bowl, repeats as champion. Trojans, who again will appear in Bowl, smashed U. C. L. A., 40 to 13, in season's schedule finale. Washington was downed by Trojans in mid-season, 38 to 7.

Southwest: Texas Christian, given little chance at outset, ended two-year reign of Texas Longhorns by slipping past Rice Saturday, 9 to 6. Previously the Frogs had nipped Texas, 7 to 6.

Southeast: Georgia Tech, blanked by Notre Dame in 21 to 0 contest, must defeat Georgia Saturday to retain crown. Tennessee closed its season unbeaten with a 21 to 7 conquest of Kentucky.

East: Yale and Pennsylvania both unbeaten in the cloistered Ivy League, but Army and Navy will clash Saturday for the Lambert Trophy, emblematic of eastern football supremacy. The Middies held it last year. Yale closed its campaign in a 6 to 6 draw with Virginia, while Penn finished with a 20 to 0 triumph over Cornell.

Service: Randolph Field, voted No. 1 among the service outfits, swamped Amarillo Air Base, 33 to 0, to keep that honor, while Iowa Pre-Flight toyed with Iowa, 30 to 6, and Bainbridge, unbeaten since the sport was adopted there two years, romped over Camp Peary, 21 to 13, as Great Lakes sank Fort Warren, 26 to 7.

Local Gridiron Season Ends

Football in Boston and vicinity, like the Arab, has folde dits ten and silently stolen away. Only gridiron activity left on the college scene was today's final meeting of sports writers and coaches at the Kenmore, where yesterday's Boston College-Holy Cross game at Fenway Park was the chief topic of conversation.

That Holy Cross defeated the Eagles, 30-14, came as no surprise, for the Crusaders were heavily favored. The crowd of 30,000 got a show for its money, however, for after piling up a five-touchdown lead—which could have been twice as large if Coach Ank Scanlon had wanted to keep his first stringers in the game—the Crusaders cleaned the bench and the Eagles proceeded to score.

On the New England front Yale closed its campaign with a 6-6 tie with Virginia, giving Coach Howie Odell and his Elis an undefeated season of seven victories and one tie. Acting Head Coach Milt Piepul directed Dartmouth to an 18-0 victory over Columbia in New York, and Brown closed out a rather in-and-out season by beating Colgate 32-20.

In the professional circuit the Boston Yanks lost another close game, this time 14-7 to the Washington Redskins. The Yanks' score came on a pass from Leo Stasica to Keith Ranspot. The Boston club has one more National League game to go, and will close out its initial season against Frankie Sinkwich and the Lions in Detroit next Sunday.

G. C.

Pro Basketball

By the Associated Press

Fort Wayne Dollners 38, Wilmington Bombers 31.
Trenton Tigers 42, Baltimore Bullets 29.
Wilmington 32, Renaissance 23.

Packers Now Wait to Play Title Final

National Football League

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst
New York	6	1	1	159	62
Washington	6	1	1	156	133
Philadelphia	5	1	2	207	118
Boston	2	7	0	75	195
Brooklyn	0	9	0	69	132

Western Division

Green Bay	8	2	0	238	141
Chicago Bears	5	3	1	209	165
Detroit	5	3	1	178	144
Cleveland	4	5	0	175	196
Card-Pitt	0	9	0	101	229

*Season completed

Results Nov. 26

New York 7, Brooklyn 0.
Washington 14, Boston 7.
Chicago Bears 28, Philadelphia 7.
Detroit 28, Cleveland 14.
Green Bay 35, Card-Pitt 20.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Green Bay Packers just sat and waited today.

They have a date Dec. 17 to see where the National Football League title may rest. But they won't know for two more weeks who their opponent will be.

Those unpredictable Chicago Bears went East yesterday to further muddle an already upset race in the eastern division of the Nation's biggest professional grid league by defeating unbeaten Philadelphia, 28-7.

At the same time, Washington and New York, each beaten by Philadelphia for their only losses, and each tied by the Eagles, were winning to go into a tie for first place in the eastern division. That dumped Philadelphia into third spot.

Packers Set Back

To further complicate the situation, New York and Washington play each other on the next two Sundays, while Philadelphia has games with winless Brooklyn and with Cleveland. The luck or ill-luck of the schedule still can throw the eastern division title into a three-way tie, while Green Bay sits back waiting to find out which team it must meet in the inter-divisional play-off for the world's professional title.

The Packers had little trouble winning their game Sunday from the Chicago Cardinal-Pittsburgh Steeler combination here, 35-20, Don Hutson, who can scarcely get into a National League game without setting some sort of record, scored 17 points as the Packers scored one touchdown in each of the first three periods and added two more in the fourth quarter.

Bears Beat Eagles

Meanwhile the Bears, beaten last week by Detroit, 41-21, were handing Philadelphia its first setback of the year. Sid Luckman's rifle-like passes, and two pass interceptions contributed to the Eagles' defeat.

In other games New York beat Brooklyn, 7-0, with a first period touchdown by Bill Paschal. They nursed that narrow lead along and stood off two last-period Tiger drives to gain the first-place tie with Washington. The Redskins, meanwhile, kept their title hopes alive by beating the Boston Yanks, 14-7. Wilbur Moore caught one of Sammy Baugh's bullet passes late in the third period just a few steps from the goal to score the winning touchdown.

In the other league game, which had no bearing on the title, Detroit beat Cleveland, 26-14.

Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 25

East

Brown 32, Colgate 20.
Penn 20, Cornell 0.
Atlantic City Navy 31, Princeton 6.
Dartmouth 18, Columbia 0.
Virginia 6, Yale 6 (tie).
Pittsburgh 14, Penn State 0.
Bainbridge 21, Camp Peary 13.
Rutgers 15, Lehigh 6.
Swarthmore 13, Ursinus 0.

South

Notre Dame 21, Georgia Tech 0.
Tennessee 21, Kentucky 7.
Murray 58, Millsaps 0.
Mississippi 13, Mississippi State 8.
Duke 33, North Carolina 0.
Maxwell Field 13, Miami Navy 0.
Ft. Pierce Amphibs 21, Jacksonville Navy 0.
Tennessee State 12, Florida A. & M. 0.

Midwest

Great Lakes 28, Ft. Warren 7.
Illinois 25, Northwestern 6.
Iowa Pre-Flight 30, Iowa 6.
Indiana 14, Purdue 6.
Ohio State 18, Michigan 14.
Minnesota 23, Wisconsin 26.
Nebraska 35, Kansas State 0.
Oklahoma A. & M. 28, Oklahoma 0.

Southwest

S. M. U. 7, T. C. U. 6.
Texas Tech 6, T. C. U. 6.
Southern California 40, U. C. L. A. 13.
St. Mary's Navy 6, California 6.
El Toro (Calif.) Marines 60, San Francisco C. G. 0.

Results Nov. 26

Second Air Force 0, Fourth Air Force (March Field) 0.
Randolph Field 33, Amarillo (Texas) Air Field 0.
Holy Cross 30, Boston College 14.
Georgia Preflight 53, Daniel Field 12.
Chatham Field (Ga.) 25, U. of Havana 7.
Cherry Point (N. C.) Marines 13, Camp Lee 0.
Camp Lejeune (N. C.) 52, Camp Mackall 0.
Algiers Navy (New Orleans) 6, Gulfport (Miss.) Navy 0.
Keesler Miss. Field vs. Fort Benning (Ga.) Third Infantry, postponed.

American League Soccer

By the Associated Press

At Brooklyn: Kearny Celtics 2, Brooklyn Hispano 1.
At New York: Brookhattan 5, Baltimore Americans 1.
At Kearny, N. J.: Kearny Scots 1, New York Americans 0.
At Philadelphia: Philadelphia Americans 4, Brooklyn Wanderers 0.
At Baltimore: Baltimore S. C. 1, Philadelphia Nationals 1 (tie).

RESTAURANTS

CONCORD, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stand
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
Open 3 to 11 P. M.
57 Hanover Street — 897 Elm Street
Concord, N. H. — 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. — 401 Essex Street
Portland, Maine — 566 Congress Street

KEEP FAITH WITH THEM!
BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Stks /Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ACF-Brill Motor	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	8	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis1¼e	8	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	2	23¾	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	19	38½	38	38½	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	27	6	5⅞	6	
Alb&Susq7.55e †	10	178½	178½	178½	+ ½
Alleghany Corp	7	2¾	2⅞	2⅞	
Alleghany pf	67	30¾	29⅞	30⅜	+ ⅝
Alleg pr pf	3	56½	55	56½	+ ½
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	7	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	
Allen Indust ¾e	1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
Al Chem & Dye 6	5	151¾	150	151¾	+ 1¾
Allied Mills 3e	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
Allied Strs 1	12	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg1.65e	14	78¼	77⅞	78¼	+ ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	113	113	113	+1
Alpha P Cem 1	2	22¼	22	22	
Amal Leather	5	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 3	5	97¾	97	97¾	— ¼
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	1	27	27	27	
Am Airlines 2e	4	78¾	78½	78½	
Am Bank Note .80	2	21¾	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf3 †	20	69	69	69	— ½
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	1	44	44	44	+ ½
Am BrSh pf5¼ †	10	131¾	131¾	131¾	— ¼
Am Cable & Rad	152	11¾	10⅝	11¾	+ ⅝
Am Can 3	1	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ¼
Am Can pf 7	†150	182	181	182	
Am Car & F 2½e	9	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 7	1	96	96	96	+ ½
Am Chain & C 2	4	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅝
Am Ch&Chl pf5 †	20	108	108	108	+ ¼
Am Chicle 4a	160	130	128	130	+2
Am Colortype .85e	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Am Crys S pf 6 †	10	106	106	106	
Am Distil	15	27⅛	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅝
Am & For Pow	15	2¾	2¾	2⅞	
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	1	92½	92½	92½	
Am & FP 7 7k	5	96½	96⅛	96⅛	+ ½
Am & F P 2 pf	50	20⅛	19½	19¾	+ ¼
Am-Haw SS 2½e	2	26¾	26½	26¾	+1
Am Hide & Leath	1	5	5	5	
Am Internat .20e	2	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .60	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Am Locomo ¾e	12	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ¼
Am M&Fdy .80	41	20⅞	19⅝	20⅞	+ ⅞
Am Metal 1	7	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅝
Am Metal pf 6 †	20	129	129	129	+1
Am NewsCo1.80 †	10	37	37	37	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Am P&L $6 pf	5	53	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	2	46½	46¼	46½	+ ⅛
Am Rad&StS .40	32	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Am R Mill .80	16	14	13⅞	14	
Am RM pf 4½ †	70	47⅞	47½	47⅞	+ ⅛
Am Safe Raz 1¼e	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Am Smelt & R 2	17	39⅜	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅛
Am Smelt&R pf7†	110	158¾	158¾	158¾	
Am Snuff 2.40	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	4	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
Am Stores 1	3	17	16⅞	17	
Am Tel & Tel 9	28	164½	164	164½	
Am Tobacco 3a	6	65¼	65	65¼	
Am Tob B 3a	10	65¾	65¼	65½	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6	†390	144¾	143¾	143¾	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 2	10	43	42	43	+1
Am Wat Wks	56	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 12k	3	89	89	89	
Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop1½e	26	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ¾e†	710	33¾	32¾	33½	+ ½
Armour & Co	14	6⅛	6	6	
Arnold Const ½	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .40	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Assd Dry Goods 1	4	17¾	17⅜	17¼	
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	1	113½	110	113½	+3½
Atch T & S F 6	17	69⅜	68⅝	69⅜	+ ⅝
Atl Coast Line 3e	16	39¾	39⅛	39¾	+ ⅝
Atch T & S pf 5	3	102	101¼	102	+ ½
Atl Refining 1½e	8	29	28⅝	29	+ ¼
Atlas Corp ½e	3	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	50	111	110⅜	110⅜	— ⅝
AtlasPowd3¼e †	60	60½	60	60½	— ½
Aust Nichols	10	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
AustN pfA5½k †	90	76½	74	75½	+1½
Aviation Corp .10e	21	4¾	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct1½e	25	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
Balt & Ohio	18	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	24	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
Bangor & Ar	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Ban & A pf7½k †	30	67½	67	67½	+ ½
Barber Asph ¾e	3	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60a	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 4	10	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
Beat Cr pf 4¼ †	10	108½	108½	108½	— ½
Beech Aire 1e	85	14¼	13⅝	14	+ ¼
Beech Nut Pk 4a	1	118	118	118	
Bell Aire 1e	6	13⅜	13¼	13½	
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	8	45¾	44⅞	45¾	+ ¾
Benef Ind Ln .90e	3	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ½
Best Foods 1e	6	17¼	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
Beth Steel 6	15	62	61½	62	
Beth Steel pf 7	2	129	129	129	
Bigelow-Sanf 2	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
Black&Deck 1.60a	1	23	23	23	
Blaw-Knox .70e	10	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane 2e	20	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
Bohn Al & Br 3	3	47	47	47	
Bon Ami A 4 †	40	95	94¾	95	+ ½
Borden Co 1.20e	10	24¼	23¾	24	—1
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	37¾	37½	37¾	
Braniff Airw .60	11	19	18⅞	19	
Bridgeport Br 1	2	11⅛	11	11⅛	
Briggs Mfg 2	15	37⅜	37⅛	37¼	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	9	40⅞	40½	40½	
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	4	20	20	20	
Brunswick-Balke 1	3	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .70e	38	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	20	125	125	125	+ ¼
Budd Mfg	37	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	410	73	71⅞	73	+1¼
Budd Wheel ½e	21	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
BurlingMills2.10e	8	39¼	39	39¼	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	6	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
BushTB pf 3½k †	40	65½	65½	65½	
Butler Bros .60	16	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼ap	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers AM Co ½e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
Byers AM pf 7 †	10	88	88	88	— ¼
ByronJackson 1¼e	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	6	26⅛	26	26	+ ⅜
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .60	6	6½	6⅜	6½	
Campbell Wy 1¼e	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Can Dry G Ale 1	2	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ¼
Canad Pacific 1e	19	10⅛	9⅞	10	
Caro C & O 5 †	10	117	117	117	
Carriers&Gen .20	1	5	5	5	
Carrier Corp	14	19¼	18⅞	19¼	
Carrier Corp pf2¼	1	58½	58½	58½	
Case Jl pf 7	†120	149	148½	149	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	6	47½	47	47½	+ ¼
Celanese Corp ½za	35	36¾	36	36¾	+ ½
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 10	126½	126½	126½	— 1
Celanese 1stpf4¾	5	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp ½	3	14	14	14	
Celotex Cp pf 1	†310	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½	19	19⅜	19	19⅛	— ¼
Cent Foundry	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Cent R R N J	5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
Cent Violeta 5 3e	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas 3	8	31⅝	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	25	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Certain-teed pf	†180	131	130	130½	+1¼
Chain Belt 1	2	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
Champ Pap & F 1	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Checker Cab	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Ches Corp Va .80	2	13	13	13	— ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	26	48¼	47⅞	48	
Chi & E Ill	21	7¼	7	7⅛	
Chi & E Ill A 2e	14	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	8	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Chi Grt Wpf17¼k	26	24½	23⅞	24⅛	+ ¼
Chi Mail Or .45e	4	1y3⅛	19¼	1 3/8	— ⅛
Chi & N W 5e	190	30½	29⅞	30⅜	+ ⅝
Chi & NWpf .20e	58	52¾	52¼	52⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	— ¼
Cni Yellow Cab 1	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot 0 1	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Childs Co	6	5	5	5	
Chile Cop 2	† 40	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 3	13	88⅝	88¼	88½	
City H&F 1.20	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
City Invest	† 80	27	27	27	
City Inest pf	† 10	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
City Stores ½	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Clev Graph Br 2	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	10	35½	35	35½	+ ½
Cluett Pea 1⅔e	4	36¾	36½	36¾	— ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	1	136½	136½	136½	— ½
Colgate-Plm ½za	5	29⅜	29	29¼	
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	20	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¼
Collins & Aik 1	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	5	17⅞	17½	17¾	— ⅛
Col & South	†220	19⅛	19	19	
Col&South 1pf	† 50	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Col & South2pf	†140	17¼	16¾	17¼	
Col B'cast A1.80e	6	32½	31¾	32¼	— ½
ColumG&El .20e	32	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	5	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅛

Colum Carbon 4	1	95	95	95	+1
Comm Credit 2	6	39¼	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
Comm Inv Tr 2.40	27	42⅜	42	42	— ½
Comm Solvents .30e	18	15⅜	15¼	15½	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	19	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	
Com'with&South	138	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
Com & So pf 3¾k	4	92¼	92	92	— ¼
Conde Nast 1e	6	23½	22½	23⅜	+1⅛
CongoleumNairn1a	4	25⅞	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	80	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
Cons Copper	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	30	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	3	107⅜	107¼	107⅜	+ ⅛
Con Film pf 1k	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
Cons Laund .85e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	15	30¾	30⅛	30¾	+ ⅜
Cons RR Cuba pf	39	18¾	18	18⅝	+ ½
Cons Vultee 2	25	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
Consol'n Coal	7	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Container Cp 1½e	2	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
Cont Can 1	8	37¾	37¼	37⅜	
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	48⅞	48½	48½	
Cont Motors .60	21	8¼	7⅞	8	
Cont Steel ¾e	2	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Cont Oil Del 1.20	12	28¾	28	28¼	+ ⅛
CopperweldStl .80	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Cop'weldSLpf23½†	4	49½	49¼	49½	+ ½
Corn Exch 2.40	10	54	54	54	
Corn Prod 2.60	2	60¾	60	60¾	
Cornell-D-E .60e	5	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
Coty Inc .15e	1	6	6	6	
Coty Interna †	3	3½	3½	3½	
Crane Co 1a	23	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	†200	109⅞	109	109½	
Crosley Corp 1	3	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ½
Crown Cork & S 1	2	36½	36	36½	
Crown Zeller 1	4	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
Crown Zel pf 5 †	20	103½	103½	103½	
Crucible Steel 3e	28	37¾	37	37¼	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	
Cuban-A Sug 1e	6	15⅜	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
Cuba R R pf	† 70	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack .30e	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Cuneo P pf 4½ †	50	108	107½	107½	—2
Curtis Publishing	17	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	5	55¾	55	55¾	
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	31	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1⅓e	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
Cutler Ham 1½e	3	25	25	25	+ ½
DavisonChem 1¼e	4	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2e	5	40	39¾	39⅞	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	16	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	31	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
Detroit Edi 1.20	9	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
Devoe&RayA 1a	†100	38½	38½	38½	— ½
Diam Match 1½	2	32	32	32	
Diam T Motor 1	3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	4	35	34¾	35	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ †	40	48½	48½	48½	
Doehler Die 1½e	2	42	42	42	
Dome Mines 1.20h	12	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
Douglas Airc 5e	10	65	64½	65	+ ½
Dow Chem 3	7	121	120	120	—2
Dresser Indust 1e	17	48¾	46¼	48¾	+1¼
Dunhill Int	4	13	12¾	12¾	
duPont deN 5¼e	21	153¾	152¾	153	—1
du Pont pf 4½	3	126	126	126	— ¼
Duq Lt 1pf 5	† 20	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
Eastern Air L	6	27	26¼	27	+1
East S Stl .20e	6	17¾	17	17¾	+ ¾
Eastman Kodak 5	2	170⅝	17⅝	170⅝	+ ⅝
East Kodak pf6 †	30	187	186½	187	+2
Eaton Mfg 3	4	49¼	49¼	49¼	
Edis Bros St .80a	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅞
Elastic S Nut ¾ae	4	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
El Auto-Lite 2	8	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ⅝
Elec Boat 1½e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	16	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	48	89⅞	88½	89⅞	+1⅞
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	21	96	95½	97	+2
El Storage Bat 2	1	44	44	44	— ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ½
EmersonElMfg.55e	26	19¼	19	19	— ¼
Endic-John pf 4 †	30	106½	106½	106½	+1½
Eng Pub Service	108	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
Erie R R 1	8	12	11½	12	+ ½
Erie R R ct 1	95	12	11⅜	12	+ ½
Erie R R pf A 5	6	62¼	60¾	62¼	+1½
EurekaVCleaner½z	1	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
EvansProducts ¼e	10	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ⅜
Exchange Buf .35e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a	1	40	40	40	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	27⅞	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	10	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Fed Lt & Trac 1	6	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
FedMng&Sm 3½e	4	27	26½	26½	— ½
Federat D Strs1½	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	30	104	104	104	
Fid P Ins 1.60a	4	52½	52	52	— ¾
FirestoneT&R 2e	14	52⅜	52	52	
Firest T&R pf4½	2	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
First Nat Strs2½	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ¼
Flintkote .90e	3	22¾	22	22	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Florsheim Sh A 2	1	52	52	52	+ ½
Food Fair Strs 1	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Food Mach 1.40	1	60½	60½	60½	
Foster Wheel ½e	4	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
FranciscoSugar½e	8	16	15½	15¾	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	2	2	2	2	— ¼
Fruehauf T 1.60	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
FruehaufTpf4½z †	90	114½	113¾	114	+ ¼
Gair Robert .30g	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 3 †	70	48¾	47¾	47¾	— ½
Gardner Denver 1	3	16⅜	16	16	— ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Gaylord Cont ¼za	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Gen Am Inv 1g	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	109	109	109	+1
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	5	53	51¾	51	+ ¼
Gen Bronze .80e	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Cable A	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Gen Cable pf7k †	30	115¾	115	115¾	+ ¼
Gen Cigar 1	17	26½	25¾	26	—1
Gen Elec 1.40	42	39⅜	38⅞	39⅜	
Gen Foods 1.60	4	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	250	111½	111½	111½	
Gen G & El A	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Gen Mills 4	2	115	115	115	
Gen Motors 3	26	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf 5	2	129	129	129	—1
Gen Out Adv ¾e	6	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Gen Out Ad A 4	1	54½	54½	54½	— ½
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
Gen P Ink pf 4½z	20	107¾	107¾	1 73¼	
Gen Ry Signal ¾ae	1	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Real&Ut(new)	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .90e	5	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe 1	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	750	105	103	104	— ¾
Gen Tel 1.60	3	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Gen T&R pf4½z †	50	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
Gillette Saf R .80	12	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	— ⅝
Gimbel Bros .90e	5	21⅛	20	2	
Gimbel Bros S6pf6	2	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
Glidden Co .90e	4	24	23¾	24	
Goebel Brew .20	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	70	152	150	152	+1
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R 2	33	46	45½	46	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R pf5	2	111½	111¼	111¾	— ⅛
Graham-Paige 1⅛e	28	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Granby Con M .30e	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Granite C S .175e	6	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ¼
Grant W T 1.40	1	40½	40½	40½	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	4	7	16⅞	17	
Gt North Ry pf 2e	21	41⅝	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.80e	17	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅜
Greyhound Corp 1	14	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
Grum AircEn 1½e	18	27⅛	26½	27	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	60	175	175	175	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	10	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½e	6	58	57¾	58	
Gulf Oil 1a	15	46¼	46	46¼	+ ⅛
Hack W pfA13¾ †	100	28	28	28	+ ¾
Hamil Watch ¾ae	2	15	15	15	
Hanna 4¼ pr	10	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
Harb-Walker 1	1	17	17	17	
HatCpAmpf6½z †	10	107	107	107	
Hayes Indust ¾ae	3	8½	8½	8½	
Hayes Mfg	3	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
HazelAtlasGl5	†100	107½	107¼	107¼	— ¼

Today's sales (est.) 700,00
Previous day's sales 358,050
1944 volume to date 228,062,898
1943 volume to date 256,858,405

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	55.0	Prev. day	54.9
Month ago	54.8	Year ago	47.6
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Helme GW pf 7 †	20	170	170	170	+2
Hercules Motor 1	2	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
Hercules Pow1½e	2	80½	80½	80½	+ ¾
Hercules P pf 6 †	10	128½	128½	128½	
Hinde&D Pap 1e	2	24	24	24	+ ¼
Holland Furn 2	2	45	44⅝	45	+ ⅜
Hollander&Son 1e	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¾
Holly Sugar 1	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	11	42½	41¾	41¾	— ¼
Houd-Hers B ¾ae	2	16⅜	16	16	
Household Fin 4	2	71	71	71	+ ⅞
Household F pf5 †	3	109¼	109¼	109¼	
HoustonL&P 3.60	4590	68¼	68¼	68¾	
Houston Oil	12	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Howe Sound 1¼ze	14	36¼	34⅞	36¼	+1⅛
Hudson & Man	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Hudson Motor .40	15	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	— ¼
Hupp Motor	10	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Idaho Pow 1.60	4	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	— ¼
Illinois Central	20	16¾	16½	16¾	— ⅛
Ill CentralLL 4 †	50	72½	71¾	2½	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	3	37½	37⅛	37½	
Inland Steel

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Educator Urges More Incentive For Inventors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Inventive genius protected by a sound patent system is a paramount need in postwar America, both as a basis of national defense and a means of restoring the economy to full employment and establishment of a new wealth, A. A. Potter, dean of engineering at Purdue University, declared here today.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the Pennsylvania Hotel, Dean Potter described the American patent system as "largely responsible" for the industrial supremacy of the United States and for the high living standards of its people.

"Our patent system guarantees to inventors and to those who invest in inventions far greater protection than that of any other country, and under it the best and largest body of inventions in the world has been developed," he held.

He called upon education leaders to set up intellectual conditions where the inventive faculty can be stimulated and developed. "Inventors can be made and creativeness can be developed by proper education, training and environment," he emphasized.

He urged that research in war equipment be continued and that the United States "maintain an active armament industry as insurance for the future." At the same time, he stressed America's need of more young men and women with the ability to invent and develop new machines and processes useful in the providing of full employment and the raising of nation-wide living standards.

"For our war industries to be utilized most effectively in providing full employment we must have more new knowledge. To replace the material losses the world has suffered in this war we must create new wealth through research and invention."

Dr. Frank B. Jewett, president of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C., called for a revitalized education as a stimulus to ingenuity and invention.

"Gradually for a large number of us, the processes of so-called education dull our curiosity and so our urge to ingenuity and invention," he said. "More and more we come to be satisfied with what is told us or what we read as being the complete answers to the questions with which we are confronted."

He urged particularly "something to diminish the deadening effect on curiosity of the authority of the past."

Other speakers at the opening session today were Carroll L. Wilson, consultant, National Patent Planning Commission, Washington, D. C.; E. H. Armstrong, of the department of electrical engineering, Columbia University, and A. Electric Company, Schenectady, N. R. Stevenson, Jr., of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Ickes Predicts Construction Of Arabian Pipeline

NEW YORK (AP)—Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes predicted the government will build the controversial Arabian pipeline, widely discussed last summer, and that other such lines may be built in the Mediterranean area.

Writing in Collier's magazine, Mr. Ickes charged American oil executives, commentators and newspapers had "done to death without benefit of clergy" the pipeline proposal which Mr. Ickes had championed.

The line as proposed would extend from Saudi-Arabian oil fields to the Mediterranean. The cost, $125,000,000, would be paid by the government which in turn would be repaid by Standard Oil Co. of California, the Texas Co. and the Gulf Oil Corp. over a 25-year period.

Mr. Ickes also contended the British delayed oil conferences with the United States until they realized the pipeline would mean competition with oil British firms produce.

Controls on Women's Styles to Remain

WASHINGTON (AP) — Style restrictions on women's garments must remain in force, Chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production Board ruled today.

Industry spokesmen who formerly asked the lifting of WPB's famed "L-85," the feminine apparel order, were notified that the "prolongation of the war in Europe" forbids such action now.

The orders governing hosiery and knitted outerwear must also stand for the time being, Krug said, although WPB had considered lifting all three restrictions before V-Day in Europe.

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Kay Hart Studios

George R. Lord

Elected vice-president of Sinclair Refining Company, succeeding George H. Taber, Jr., newly-elected president. Mr. Lord was formerly refineries manager.

WPB States Heavy Tire Output Must Be Raised 25 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Attacking supply shortages one by one, the War Production Board has sent out 32 rubber executives to find means of increasing heavy tire output 25 per cent.

Although the military demand for truck and bus tires "evidently is in excess of the industry's ability to produce," WPB Vice-Chairman Hiland G. Batcheller said the agency itends to "do everything possible to get the things that General Eisenhower needs."

After a meeting which lasted late last night Mr. Batcheller reported a looming deficit of 1,000,000 heavy-duty tires in the first quarter of 1945. The industry reported its capacity as 3,930,000 in those three months, while absolute minimum needs—mostly those of the army—were put at 4,941,000.

Synthetic tires are not lasting as well as expected because of the rough and muddy battle-zone terrain of Europe, the WPB official disclosed. And original military estimates of need have proved insufficient to meet the task of hauling arms and supplies to the advancing armies.

In the Pacific, he said, abrasive coral dust has shortened the life expectancy of jeep and truck tires.

While it may be necessary to cut passenger tire production somewhat by diverting labor and equipment to military work, WPB declared it likely the B and C card drivers would continue to get needed tires. Domestic truck and bus tire allotments, already deeply slashed, will not be reduced further.

The tire company officials were asked to report in fullest detail what increase could be expected by the adoption of every expedient short of new plant construction.

Tank Car Shortage Held Worst in War

WASHINGTON (AP)—The worst shortage of railroad tank cars since the start of war demands the most sparing and efficient use of the equipment, the Office of Defense Transportation reported.

"Major changes in the petroleum situation due to the withdrawal of tankers and greatly increased military demands for petroleum and its products" were blamed in a statement by ODT Director J. Monroe Johnson.

Mr. Johnson urged the Army, Navy and petroleum industry to use other transportation means, even at high cost. "Every facility, regardless of comparative cost, must be utilized if we are to perform the transportation required," he said.

Every available tank car on American railroads now is in use, the ODT chief reported, and the approximately 15,000 additional cars needed cannot be obtained by new construction.

Cotton Industry Conference Planned

WASHINGTON (AP) — Three Southern Congressmen outlined plans here for a conference to map the future of America's cotton industry. They described the session, to be held here the week starting Dec. 4, as "one of the most important gatherings in the South's history."

Leaders of every phase of the industry—from growers to textile mills—have accepted invitations to meet with Congressmen and Federal officials and discuss cotton problems.

The conference was called by the House subcommittee on postwar agricultural planning, headed by Rep. Pace (D) of Georgia. The Southerners assisting him in mapping arrangements include Rep. Flannagan (D) of Virginia, chairman of the full agriculture committee, and Rep. Pogue (D) of Texas.

Uniform Screw Standards Urged to Aid War Output

NEW YORK (AP)—For want of uniform standards for screw threads, the United States and Britain have paid out at least $100,000,000 in added war costs, a War Production Board official said.

Appealing to American engineeds and industry to adopt international standards, W. L. Batt, WPB vice-chairman, said lack of uniformity also had resulted in "incalculable production and repair delays."

Adoption of uniform standards, Mr. Batt told the American Standards Association, the Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Society of Automotive Engineers would aid war production and give impetus to postwar trade in indsutrial equipment.

Administration Asks Congress To Allow Rise in Security Tax

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Administration formally placed before Congress today its request that the Social Security tax be allowed to double January 1.

A. J. Altmeyer, Social Security Board chairman, told the House Ways and Means Committee that Congress either must let the tax rise or assume an obligation to appropriate subsidies later to meet Social Security obligations.

A "freeze," he said, will leave security funds inadequate.

Mr. Altmeyer appeared as a bloc sought to compromise the impending fight by suggesting that the levy be allowed to rise to from 1 to 1½ per cent against both employer and employee, instead of to the 2 per cent level provided in the 1935 Social Security Act.

Congress thrice before has passed special "freeze" legislation on the ground that reserves in the fund are adequate.

Mr. Altmeyer told the committee "it appears probable that the workers of this country and business generally can absorb the 1 per cent increase as readily or more readily at this time than they could a year hence or at any other time in the near future."

He added that continuing the present contribution rate indefinitely eventually will necessitate raising the employees' contribution rate later to a point where future beneficiaries will be obliged to pay more for their benefits than if they obtained their insurance from a private company.

To Make Good on Promises

Representative Knutson (R) of Minnesota, ranking minority member of the committee, told Mr. Altmeyer "it seems to me you are pleading for this increase so the Government will have more money to spend."

Mr. Altmeyer responded that "the issue is whether Congress is going to make promises and not provide money to make good on these promises."

Chairman Doughton (D) of North Carolina asked Mr. Altmeyer how it happened he had "missed the mark so far previously" in estimating social security fiscal operations. The board chairman replied that the war and a revision of the act were responsible for variations in figures.

In response to another question by Mr. Doughton, Mr. Altmeyer said that if the tax is allowed to go to 2 per cent, receipts of the social security system will exceed expenditures for 20 years. He added, however, that some estimates list ultimate benefit payments at $6,000,000,000 a year, probably beginning in 25 or 30 years.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The weight of President Roosevelt's re-election is being felt in Congress and the first tangible result may be an increase in Social Security pay-roll taxes on Jan. 1.

Three times in as many years the legislators have ignored the President's protests in voting to freeze the tax at the present level of 1 per cent each on employer and employee. But this time Mr. Roosevelt may get the increase he has wanted, due to a combination of circumstances in which the results of the November election play no small part.

Veto May Win Out

For the shadow of a Presidential veto already has fallen across freeze legislation on which the House Ways and Means Committee begins hearings today. And both Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina of that committee and Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Finance Committee have told colleagues they do not relish the prospect of such a veto now.

Senator George told a reporter he thought it would be "bad" for Congress and the President to become involved in a controversy so soon after the election.

In the past, Congress has attached the Social Security freeze to legislation that the President could ill afford to veto. It did this last year when it tacked the subject into a measure authorizing the importation of then badly needed Canadian wheat.

May Stand on Own Feet

Now, freeze proponents find themselves without any such revenue legislation in sight. And leaders may insist on letting the legislation stand on its own feet, though it may carry a provision somewhat attractive to the President, calling for a thorough study of the whole Social Security system with the view to broadening its benefits.

Attempts to compromise the issue also seemed doomed to failure. Social Security Board members have offered to support legislation which would wipe out further automatic increases carrying the tax up to 6 per cent each on employee and employer, if the raise to 2 per cent is allowed to become law.

Graham-Paige Envisions Immediate Market for 15,000,000 Cars, Trucks

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Joseph W. Frazer, chairman of Graham-Paige Motors Corporation, visualizes an immediate market for 15,000,000 automobiles and trucks in this country as soon as the motorcar industry can produce them.

Addressing the annual convention of the Oklahoma Automobile Dealers' Association, Mr. Frazer said he believed the car industry would produce more than 6,500,000 units in the first year of unrestricted production and possibly 30,000,000 cars in the first five years after the war.

He said that after the first two years of production competition would begin to be "hot and heavy" because new companies with fresh conceptions of individual transportation would enter the field.

Graham-Paige, he said, plans to build a six-cylinder vehicle which will "depart from conventional design and utilize plastics, light metals and recent engineering developments—a completely new car from the ground up."

Mr. Frazer said his company hopes to sell 100,000 of the cars annually but added:

"Because our postwar car will be entirely new and our war contracts cover material required on the Pacific battlefronts, the new Graham-Paige may not be ready for sale until after manufacturers reproducing 1942 models, slightly changed, resume production following the end of the war in Europe."

Briggs Reconversion Problem Tremendous

DETROIT (AP)—The Briggs Manufacturing Company, according to its monthly publication, "The Briggs Assembler," expects to be able to produce automobile bodies within three months after government authorization is given and expects eventually to increase employment by expanding its manufacturing facilities 25 per cent.

The publication said that war contracts held with the Government indicate that the 37,800 persons now employed in Briggs plants in Detroit, Cleveland and Evansville, Ind., will probably have steady war-time employment through March, 1945.

"Some idea of the magnitude of the reconversion job which Briggs faces," the periodical said, "is evidenced from the fact that before it can make automobile bodies in large volume again, it must remove from its plants more than $39,000,000 worth of Government-owned machinery, tools, dies and fixtures, and another $39,000,000 worth of Government inventory. The speed of reconversion will depend upon the extent of co-operation between the agencies which must bring this about."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hdrs of Record
Accumulated				
Canada Cement pf	$1.25	Q	12-20	11-24
Cosden Pet pf	62½c	Q	12-15	12- 2
Petroleum & Trdg "A"	20c	Q	12-27	12-20
Interim				
U S Freight Co	25c		12-12	12- 1
Western Steel Prod	$1		12- 1	11-15
Extra				
Central Cold Stor	40c		12-15	12- 1
Greyhound Corp	15c		12-21	12- 6
Fanhandle E Pipe L	25c		12-22	12- 7
Kaufman Dept. Strs	25c		12-15	12- 1
Safety Car Heat & Ltg	$1		12-23	12- 4
Sutherland paper	15c		12-15	12- 1
Sylvania El Prod	25c		12-20	12- 9
Year End				
Eastman Kodak	$2		1- 2	12- 5
Gotham Hos Co	50c		12-11	12- 1
Gen Fireproofing	50c		12- 9	11-28
Hamilton Watch	45c		12-15	12- 4
Harrisburg Ry	15c		12-22	11-30
Heywood Wakefield	$2.50		12- 9	12- 1
Hotels Statler Co	75c		12-10	12- 1
Houdaille-Hershey "B"	25c		12-20	12- 5
Hygrade Food P	0c		12-15	12- 5
Le Roi Co	25c		12-19	12- 2
Merrimac Hat	25c		1- 5	11-22
Nat Oats Co	30c		12- 1	11-20
N Y Auction Co	20c		12-15	12- 1
N Y City Omnibus	$1.25		12-20	12-13
Pyrene Mfg Co	50c		12-15	12- 1
Simmons Co	50c		12-11	12- 1
So West Mfg Dist	$5		11-27	11-10
Wilcox & G Sew Mach	$1.50		12-15	12- 1
Yale & Towne Mfg	40c		12-18	12- 4
Initial				
Aetna Ball B (New)	20c		12-15	12- 1
Baystate Corp	30c		1-30	1-15
Increased				
Greyhound Corp	35c		12-21	12- 6
Liquidating				
Cent Coal & C pf ctfs	$9.75		12-15	11-15
Ulen Realization Corp	10c		12-11	11-22
Interim				
Kerr Addison G M	5c		12-27	11-28
Ventures, Ltd	10c		12-28	12- 7
Reduced				
Roos Bros	20c	Q	12-20	12- 9
Stock				
Indust Bk & Tr (StL)	$1		12-20	12- 5
Year End				
Allen Indust, Inc.	75c		12- 4	11-24
Coca Cola Intl	$13.10		12-15	12- 1
Hutchinson Sugar	45c		12-15	11-20
Kaufman Dept. Strs	25c		12-15	12- 1
Lone Star Gas	30c		12-11	11-17
Pure Oil	$1		12-11	11-20
Solar Mfg Corp	20c		12-12	12- 1
Waco Aircraft	30c		12-16	11-30
Ulen Realization	10c		12-11	11-22
Utica Mohawk Cot Mills	$1		11-15	11- 7
Western Steel Prod	$1		12- 1	11-10
Regular				
Am Crystal Sug pf	$1.50	Q	12-28	12-13
Am Snuff Co	$1.25	S	12-15	12- 1
Anchor Duck Mills	37½c	Q	12-14	12- 1
Am Invest Co (Ill)	15c	Q	12- 1	11-20
Am Tr Co (SanFr)	40c	Q	12-15	11-30
Ampco Metal	10c		12-30	12-11
Artloom Corp	10c	Q	12- 1	11-22
Bankers Trust Co (N Y)	35c	Q	1- 2	12-12
Belmont Radio	15c	Q	12-15	12- 1
Blackstone V G & El pf	$3	S	12- 1	11-24
Bucyrus Erie pf	$1.75	Q	1- 2	12-15
Bullocks Int	50c		12- 1	11-13
Ca Cem pf	$1.25	Q	12-20	11-24
Cent Cold Stor	40c	Q	12-15	12- 1
Christiana Secur pf	$1.75	Q	1- 2	12-20
Compo Shoe Mchy	15c		12-15	11-28
Do pf	62½c	Q	12-15	11-28
Calif Elec Pow pf	$1.32	Q	1- 1	12-15
Coca Cola Intl A	$3	S	12-15	12- 1
Columbia Baking	25c		12-15	12- 1
do pf	25c	Q	12-15	12- 1
Copperweld Steel	20c		12-10	12- 1
do pf	62½c	Q	12-10	12- 1
Eastern Steamship Lnes	25c		12-24	12- 1
Eastman Kodak pf	$1.50	Q	1- 2	12- 5
Erie Pitts R R (gtd)	80c	Q	12- 9	11-30
Gruen Watch	20c		1- 1	12-15
Gt A &P Tea Co	$1		12- 1	11-15
do pf	$1.75	Q	12- 1	11-15
Gt West Sugar	40c		1- 2	12-15
do pf	$1.75	Q	1- 2	12-15
Houdaille-Hersh Cp "A"	62½c		1- 2	12-20
Joslyn Mfg & Sup	$1	Q	12-15	12- 1
do pf	$1.50	Q	12-15	12- 1
Hewitt Rubber	25c	Q	12-15	11-30
Hudson Bay M & S	$1		12-21	11-21
Jones & Laughlin Steel	50c		1- 6	12- 4
do pf A	$1.25	Q	1- 6	12- 4
do pf B	$1.25	Q	1- 6	12- 4
King Seeley	20c		121 8	11-28
Maryland Fd	6c		12- 1	11- 6
Maritime Tel & Tel	17½c	Q	1-15	12-20
do pf	17½c	Q	1-15	12-20
Mengel Co pf	$1.25	SA	12-31	12- 7
Merck & Co	25c		12-23	12-13
do 5¼% pf	$1.31¼	Q	1- 2	12-13
do 4¼% pf	$1.12½	Q	1- 2	12-22
Merrimac Hat	25c	Q	12-1	12-22
do pf	$1	Q	12-11	12-22
Minn Honeywell pf B	$1	Q	12- 1	11-20
do pf C	$1.06	Q	12- 1	11-20
do pf D	$1	Q	12- 1	11-20
Muskegon Piston Ring	20c		12-16	11-30
Milwaukee Terminals	$2		12-11	12-15
Mueller Brass	40c		12-27	12- 8
Nat Transit Co	50c		12-10	11-30
New Eng Tel & Tel	$1.50		12-30	12- 8
North Ontario Pw pf	$1.50	Q	1-25	12-30
National Folding Box	25c		11-15	11- 8
do	50c		12-25	12- 8
Nat Rubber Mchy	25c		12- 5	11-20
Nebraska Pow 7 pf	$1.75	Q	12- 1	11-17
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	12- 1	11-17
Newport Electric	40c		12- 1	11-15
Pacific Mills	50c	Q	12-15	12- 1
Panhandle E Pipe L	75c		12-22	12- 7
Phila Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	1- 2	12- 1
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	1- 2	12- 1
Pitts Y & Ash R R pf	$1.75	Q	12- 1	11-20
Pub Serv (N J)	25c		12-30	12- 1
Puget Snd P&L$5prpf	$1.25	Q	1-15	12-22
Quarterly Inc Shrs	34c		12- 1	11- 6
Rath Pack Co	25c		12- 9	11-30
Republic Stl 6% pf	$1.50	Q	1- 1	12- 9
Do Corp	25c		12- 9	12-15
Do Corp	25c		12-21	12- 9
Do 6% pr pf A	$1.50	Q	1- 1	12- 9
Reynolds Metals	25c		1- 2	12-15
Do pf	$1.37½	Q	12-26	12-11
Safety Car Heat & Ltg	$1	Q	12-23	12- 4
Shepard Niles C & H	$1		12- 1	11-20
Smith (A O) Corp	50c		12-11	12- 1
Sutherland Paper	30c	Q	12-15	12- 1
Sylvania El Pr	25c		12-20	12- 9
Sunshine Mining	10c	Q	12-23	11-24
Travelers Ins Co	$4	Q	12-11	11-24
United Amusement, A	50c		11-30	11-15
do, B	50c		11-30	11-15
Universal Winding	$2		3-15	2-24
West Va Pulp & P	20c		1- 2	12-15
Yale & Towne Mfg	15c		1- 2	12- 4

Meat Rationing Through 1945 Is Visualized

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rationing or other restrictions on civilian consumption of better grades of meats may be maintained throughout 1945 and possibly into 1946 even if the European phase of the war should end early in the year.

This prospect was pictured by the War Food Administration in a report indicating that 1945 production of all meats will be 1,900,000,000 pounds less than this year's indicated output of 24,600,000,000 pounds.

The food agency said the per capita supply for civilians will be about 123 pounds next year if the war in Europe should continue through 1945, and about 132 pounds should the Germans be defeated within the next few months. In either case, the per capita supply would be considerably below this year's estimated consumption of 143 pounds.

Meat supplies will be smaller largely because farmers, faced with reduced feed supplies, have cut down on production of hogs.

The WFA is asking for the slaughter during 1945 of 35,000,000 head of cattle and calves, 78,200,000 hogs, and 21,500,000 sheep and lambs. Slaughter this year is estimated at 33,900,000 cattle and calves, 96,000,000 hogs, and 24,300,000 sheep and lambs.

The 1945 meat production is expected to total 9,975,000,000 pounds of beef, 1,568,000,000 pounds of veal, 860,000,000 pounds of lamb and mutton, and 10,322,000,000 pounds of pork.

Military and Lend-Lease requirements have been put at 6,691,000,000 pounds on the assumption that the war in Europe continues through 1945 and at 5,446,000,000 pounds on the assumption it ends early in 1945.

The per capita civilian supply would be divided as follows should the war continue through next year: Beef 59.6 pounds, veal 10.9, lamb and mutton 4.9, and pork 47.3. The supply would be as follows should the war end early in the year: Beef 59.9 pounds, veal 11, lamb and mutton 5.3, and pork 56.1.

Bank Director

Horace S. Ford

Treasurer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has been elected a director of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

SEC Says 5 P. C. Limit Not To Be Considered as a Rule

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A Securities and Exchange Commission opinion said the National Association of Securities Dealers' 5 per cent policy on markup or markdown of securities does not constitute a rule.

The opinion followed a petition by several New York State members of the Association for clarification of an N. A. S. D. policy established in a letter from the association to its members dated Oct. 25, 1943.

Merely a Yardstick

The N. A. S. D. said the 5 per cent policy was merely a yardstick to determine if an investigation should be made, but the petitioners said the policy was a rule and should be voted upon by members of the N. A. S. D.

Members' approval was not necessary, the commission said, since the policy was not a rule.

The opinion added that a member is offered "adequate safeguards against the use of the policy as a rigid limitation on spreads" and that "the ultimate insurance against the dangers" feared by N. A. S. D. members who petitioned the SEC is "the right to appeal from decisions of the association to this commission and to the courts."

The 1943 letter said that when the spread goes higher than 5 per cent, the business conduct committees of the association should be on guard against infractions of the rules of fair practices by its members.

Equity the Criterion

The N. A. S. D. fair practice rules say "a member in the conduct of his business, shall observe high standards of commercial honor and just and equitable principles of trade."

That ruling was interpreted by the association's board of governors, which said it was unjust and inequitable to "enter into any transaction with a customer in any security at any price not reasonably related to the current market price of the security."

"We think it is only fair," the opinion said, "that the board and officers of the association be given credit for good faith with respect to their statements that the announcement of the policy does not relieve the committees or the board from examining all the facts and that the policy is by no means an inflexible limitation on spreads."

The SEC did not discuss the merits of the policy, stating an evaluation could be made only upon the review of an individual trade practice case where the pertinent facts are available and where it can be determined if the practices are inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade.

The opinion said an automatic violation of the fair practice rules does not follow if a member takes more than a 5 per cent spread. The burden of proof of innocence in such cases does not rest with the member, the SEC said.

Tool Orders Gain 70 P. C. in October

WASHINGTON (AP) — Orders placed with the machine tool industry increased 70 per cent in October over September, the War Production Board reported.

The backlog of unfilled orders increased to $213,000,000 as a result of net placements of $56,521,000 last month. About six months would be required to wipe out the backlog at the present rate of shipments, WPB estimated.

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AGGRESSIVE office man, 20 yrs.' experience in banking, real estate and manufacturing, age 38, wishes perm. position; best of refs., some traveling; eve. college grad., Prot., thoroughly reliable; in non-essential at present. Box N-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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POSITION wanted New York City by woman having 14 years' experience in group work and individual counseling and Master's degree in Guidance and Personnel. Write Box T-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG lady, stenographer, 2 years' legal experience, now employed, desires change; prefer downtown, New York City; Christian Scientist Write Box G-30, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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MOVING AND STORAGE
I DE

Support for Canadian Draft Expected in Parliament Vote

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 27—Belief grows here that the Government probably will be sustained in its request for a vote of confidence which Prime Minister Mackenzie King introduced today in the House of Commons.

But the crisis, precipitated by the Government's decision to send 16,000 home draftees as reinforcements for the Canadian overseas army, is admitted to be far from over. It will continue until a final vote on the motion is taken, probably about the end of the week.

Aside from Air Minister C. G. Power, who withdrew from the Government but whose resignation has not been accepted, there has been no defection among Cabinet Ministers from Quebec. But how many French-speaking Quebec members are going to stand by the Government and how many will vote against it on the issue is not certain.

Many Visit Home Folks

Nothing definite could be learned from these members who held a caucus on Nov. 24. Many of them said they would withhold opinion until they had heard a full explanation of the Government's policy from the Prime Minister. Some visited their constituencies over the week end to come into closer touch with the views of the people.

The attitude of many members from Quebec will, it is believed, depend on how much impressed they may be with the consideration that the Government is not introducing wholesale conscription; that compulsion, as adopted, is ancillary and complementary to the voluntary system; that it is being resorted to only to the extent that voluntary enlistments fall short of producing the reinforcements essential to the support of the army overseas, which is an overriding fiat on the Government, Parliament, and the Canadian people.

The dislike which the majority of the French-Canadian people hold for conscription is long-standing. It began when conscription was adopted in 1917 in World War I.

After the war it was not allowed to fade away, as being no longer a practical issue, but was brought up frequently on political platforms, keeping alive racial differences on the subject. There is good reason to believe that the counsel of leaders in Quebec may have a pacifying effect on hotheads. Maurice Duplessis, Premier of the Province, has urged respect for the law and the maintenance of national unity.

Over the week end there have been demonstrations of about 2,900 draftees in five or six centers in British Columbia where about 25,000 of the home forces are located. Two constables, it is reported, have been injured. For the most part the parades are described as "letting off steam."

The wording of the motion of confidence in the Government, which asks that the House give support "in maintaining a vigorous war effort," does not leave much scope for a difference of opinion. During the week there is certain to be bitter debate with reproach heaped on the Government for departing from its traditional stand against conscription.

Aside from the protest of some Quebec members, the most serious opposition to the Government's policy will come from the Progressive-Cnservatives who will urge immediate carrying out of the National Resources Mobilization Act with the dispatch of all the home army overseas.

It is believed that the Conservative amendment to the motion of confidence will have little or no support except from their own members and that the Government motion is likely to carry even if a number of Quebec members vote against it. The Government's majority in the Commons is a heavy one, normally being about 80 over all opposition parties.

Cardinal Speaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Nov. 27—Cardinal Villeneuve, Archbishop of Quebec, in an address yesterday declared that "the present conflict has long since developed into one of opposite ideologies: one which tends to dispossess man of his most precious liberties of his very soul, to make him a blind tool of the state; the other which fights to preserve, amid the viccisitudes inherent to man's fallen nature, the Christian concept of man's dignity."

The Cardinal stated: "In all frankness, I must say . . . that there are other doctrines which present as grave a menace as does Naziism to the peace of the world and all democratic freedom-loving peoples; doctrines which, like Naziism, have been denounced in the strongest terms by His Holiness the Pope with all the knowledge and authority he derives from his exalted position.

He made no direct reference to Russia or to Communism in his speech which was given in English over a national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne (First Church): Melbourne Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 16.

United States

Arkansas

Texarkana: Church Edifice, 612 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

California

Glendora: Citrus Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 3.
Hayward: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Dec. 3.
San Francisco (Society): Granada Theater, 4631 Mission Street, 11 a. m., Dec. 5.
Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.

Connecticut

Hartford (joint lecture): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, Lafayette Square, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 4.

District of Columbia

Washington (Churches and Society): National Theater, 12 m., Dec. 7.

Florida

Daytona Beach: Municipal Auditorium, Auditorium Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

Illinois

Chicago (Twentieth Church): Church Auditorium, 2515 Devon Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m. Dec. 7.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Joint lecture): Keith's Theater 117 North Pennsylvania Street, 12:15 p. m., Dec. 5.

Iowa

Council Bluffs: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
Sheldon: Church Edifice, 422 Ninth Street, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 3.

Kansas

Dodge City: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Larned: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Leavenworth: Church Edifice, Sixth and Spruce Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.
Wichita (First Church): Wichita High School East, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 5.

Maryland

Baltimore (Joint lecture): Lyric Theater, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 7.

Massachusetts

Newton: Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
Somerville: Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
Wellesley: Community Playhouse, Washington Street, Wellesley Hills, 3 p. m., Dec. 3.
Winchester: Winchester Theater, 3 p. m., Dec. 3.

Michigan

Kalamazoo (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.

Minnesota

Bemidji: Masonic Temple, Bemidji Avenue and Fifth Street, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 3.
Minneapolis (First Church): Church Edifice, Nicollet Acenue, at Twenty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.

Missouri

Kansas City (Joint lecture): Ivanhoe Masonic Temple, Linwood and Park, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 3.

Nebraska

Grand Island (Society): Empress Theater, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.

New Mexico

Albuquerque: Woman's Club, 618 West Gold Avenue, 3 p. m., Dec. 3.
Clovis: High School Library, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.

New York

Albany: Trinity Methodist Church, Lark and Lancaster Streets, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 3.
Buffalo (Joint lecture): Statler Ballroom, 12:15 p. m., Dec. 4.
Great Neck: Great Neck High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 5.
Jamestown: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 8.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 8.
Niagara Falls: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 8.
Pleasantville: Pleasantville Presbyterian Church, Bedford Road, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 8.
Poughkeepsie: Poughkeepsie High School, 29 North Hamilton Street, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 3.
Syracuse (First Church): Church Edifice, 728 East Jefferson Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 3.

North Carolina

Asheville: Governor Vance Room, Langren Hotel, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Fayetteville: City Hall Auditorium, Green and Bow Streets, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 3.
Greensboro: King Cotton Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.

Ohio

Akron (First Church): Garfield High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 8.
Cincinnati (Society): Western Hills High School Auditorium, Ferguson Road, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 7.
Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
Dayton (First Church): Church Edifice, Saw Mill and Rubicon Roads, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 9.
Lakewood: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

Oklahoma

Bartlesville: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Dec. 3.
Hobart: Church Edifice, 200 South Randlett Street, 8:15 p. m. Dec. 5.
Oklahoma City (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 4.

Pennsylvania

Meadville: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 9.
Philadelphia (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1915 Pine Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.

Texas

Austin: Texas Federation of Women's Clubs Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Baytown: Community Building, 3 p. m., Dec. 3.
Borger: Borger Texas High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Bowie: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Brownwood: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Corsicana: Church Edifice, 109 North Fifteenth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
Dalhart: District Court Room, Dallam County Court House, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Dallas (Third Church): Church Auditorium, 4419 Oak Lawn Avenue, 3:30 p. m. and 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
Del Rio: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
Denison: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
Denton: Main Auditorium, Texas State College for Women, 3 p. m., Dec. 3.
Houston (Second Church): Music Hall, Sam Houston Coliseum, 2:30 p. m., Dec. 3.
Longview: Community Center Building, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.
Mission: Morgan Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 3.
San Antonio (Second Church): Church Auditorium, 230 West Magnolia Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Wichita Falls: Memorial Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 3.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 2519 East Kenwood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Dec. 3, 17, 31.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Jan. 28.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Dec. 24.

Eastern States

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Dec. 3, 17.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Dec. 3, 17, 31, Jan. 7, 21.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Dec. 3, 17, 31, Jan. 7, 21.

Canada

Toronto

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, CFRX, 6.07mc, on Dec. 10, 24, Jan. 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Dec. 17, Jan. 21.

World Arbitration Seen Key Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—International arbitration will be one of the key problems of the period immediately following the cessation of hostilities, according to a pamphlet issued by the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace and the American Arbitration Association today.

Liquidation of wartime measures will have far-reaching consequences all over the world, the report declares, listing cancellation of war contracts, disposal of Government surplus property, unfreezing of blocked funds and international shipping and air transport as chief among problems that will provide a severe test for arbitration.

The booklet is the joint work of Frances Kellor, First Vice-President of the Association, and Martin Domke, head of its research department, and includes a foreword by Dr. James T. Shotwell, Chairman of the Commission.

Congressional Tour In Britain Begun

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Army bundled the touring United States House Military Affairs Committee out of London last night for an inspection of military establishments in the United Kingdom.

An Army spokesman declined to discuss the itinerary because of "security reasons."

Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut was missing yesterday at the first press conference held by the group. Representative Matt Merritt (D) of New York, who presided, branded as "ridiculous" a suggestion that the Army was holding the woman Representative incommunicado to keep her from issuing any statements.

Negroes to Spend Million To Tell Their Part in War

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 27 (AP)—Plans for raising a million-dollar fund among Negroes of the United States to present through the press, radio and films their part in the war were announced yesterday by Edgar G. Brown, Director of the National Negro Council.

"The plan is to tell the Negro's story, using a million-dollar fund to buy radio time, newspaper advertising space and in the making of films for a better screen presentation of the Negro's contribution on the military and civil front," he told a meeting of Negroes.

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—MENFOLKS—
For Christmas
See us now for your Choice of Gifts
L. E. FLANDERS CO.
Court Street, Auburn

Join Our
Christmas Savings Club
Classes Starting Dec. 1st
From 10c to $5.00 weekly
MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
79 Main Street Auburn

BANGOR

JOHNS-MANVILLE PRODUCTS
FLINT & ROSS, Inc.
Architectural Engineers
Johns-Manville
Home Insulation
Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors
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Distinctive Gowns for Every Occasion
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear
Barbizon Garments
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
Hats
Hosiery
Smart Accessories
41 Hammond St., Opposite City Hall

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued)

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COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 6478

Phone 6422
JONES
For 90 years Bangor's Leading
SEAFOOD MARKET
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BOYD & NOYES, Inc.
Jewelers
and Diamond Merchants
Sterling by TOWLE
25 Hammond Street Dial 2-0183
Also Main Street, Oldtown

LEWISTON

Christmas Shopping
Is Fun!
If You Shop at
Reid & Hughes
Hosiery
Underwear
Sportswear
Handbags
Jewelry
Handkerchiefs
The Best Buy of All
Is a
U. S. War Bond
95 Lisbon Street

It's Gift Time
The Joy of Giving Is Symbolic of Christmas
Shoes and Slippers
Beautiful Assortment of Handbags
Plenty of Glamor in our Wide Variety of Costume Jewelry
LAMEY & WELLEHAN
110 Lisbon Street, Lewiston

Peck's
Pretty Practical
Aprons
$1.79
Give her something she would buy herself—a crisp percale apron. Many, many styles and colors.
Others $1 and $3
Budget Dress Shop—Street Floor
Barnstone-Osgood Company
The Quality Store
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
SILVERWARE
and CHINA
50 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine

LUGGAGE
Leather Gifts for All
Traveling Bags
Billfolds—Dressing Sets
Many Others
FOGG'S LEATHER STORE
123 Main Street

HOLLYWOOD BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive coiffures created by individualized shaping and waving.
363 Main Stret Telephone 406

For Ladies—ARCH RELIEF and ARCHLOCK SHOES
For Men—NUNN-BUSH ANKLE-FASHIONED OXFORDS
You'll Get Expert Fitting at
Maynard's Boot Shop
Owner Operated
180 LISBON STREET LEWISTON

PORTLAND

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ELEGANCE IN HAND BAGS
DAVID'S
Porteous, Mitchell and Braun
is very pleased to bring David's Fifth Avenue Bags to Portland
Exclusive with us.
PORTLAND, MAINE

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

DIAMONDS
There is nothing so precious to the heart of Womankind, as a beautiful diamond ring. At Carter's our displays mirror the scientific knowledge of our buyers who selected them for brilliance, beauty and perfection. Superb mountings.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
521 CONGRESS—PORTLAND, MAINE

BUY COAL NOW
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE ANTHRACITE COAL BITUMINOUS 3-2941
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Paperhangers
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M. F. BRAGDON & CO.
Painting Material
Wall Paper
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New Designs
of Costume Jewelry
BROOCHES—EARRINGS
BRACELETS—RINGS
J. A. Merrill & Co.
PORTLAND, MAINE

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanents, $25 to $50
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
GENEVIEVE & ADELAIDE COYNE
505 Trelawney Bldg. Portland, Maine
PHONE DIAL 4-1036

FOSS'
Luncheonette
A Clean Place to Eat
653 Congress Street, Portland, Maine

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

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215 Main St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.
926 ELM STREET

GIVE THE BIBLE AT CHRISTMAS!
NEW HAMPSHIRE BIBLE SOCIETY
Religious Book Shop
Warren Street at Durgin Lane

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanents
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
STELLA M. LINES
201 Patriot Bldg., Concord, N. H.
Phone 2301

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
72 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

Warm woolen
Gloves and Mittens
by
Greta Plattry
Leading in Winter Fashion Delightfully Warm!
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

THE KEENAN STORE
Distributors Firestone Home and Auto Supplies
354 Central Avenue Phone 870

For Complete Satisfaction Send Your Garments to Be Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired to
ELITE SUPER CLEANERS
7 New York Street
Ralph L. Foss and George F. Dalin, Proprietors

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MANCHESTER

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When There's Frost in New Hampshire's Air
Fur Coats

combine the warmth you need and the practicality you hope to find with the beauty of 1944's fur fashions.

FUR SALON—SECOND FLOOR
McLane & Taylor
24 WILLOW STREET

FURNITURE
Furnish your entire home, single room or select a single piece. Also large assortment of unpainted furniture.
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
652 ELM STREET

PICTURES
for Christmas Gifts
Beautiful Reproductions of Famous Artists' Paintings.
Variety and All Sizes
MANCHESTER PAINT & WALLPAPER CO.
1128 Elm Street Phone 1903

L. W. Leonard L. J. Leonard
LI-RO-LO
Oriental Gifts
Unusual Line of Imported Gifts
Exotic Jewelry
1163 ELM STREET

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Picture Framing
Developing and Enlarging Expertly Done
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93 MANCHESTER STREET

When You Think of
INSURANCE
Why Not Think of
Robert S. Perkins Co.
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Shagmoor Coats
Sold Exclusively by
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Kimball's Flowers
The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling
4530-W
Charles V. Kimball and Son
62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

COKE COAL WOOD OIL
Phone 452
Phone 453
W. E. DUNBAR SONS CO.
"Always Reliable"
59 Hanover St. 132 Massabesic St.

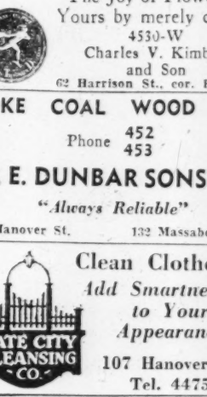
GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
Clean Clothes
Add Smartness to Your Appearance
107 Hanover St.
Tel. 4475

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Phone 6880

CRAFTSMAN
Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too
357 PINE STREET

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
Phone 1373
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
32 MALVERN STREET
Buy War Bonds

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA

AVARD'S
LAD and DAD STORE
161 Main Street, Nashua, N. H.

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Good Food for Hungry Folks
SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS
REASONABLE PRICES
153 Main Street Tel. 272
On Route 3 to White Mts.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St
Tel. 1870

Office Supplies

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

RITCHIE, Florist
87-89 BROADWAY
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Flowers delivered to any part of United States or Canada
CHARLES S. RITCHIE Proprietor

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 THAYER STREET
Shop and mail now for Christmas while our stock is full!

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ARLINGTON ALEXANDRIA

Choice Meats
JOSEPH E. CHAUNCY
117 N. Royal, Alexandria Alex. 1860
Service Grocer

DEL RAY LINOLEUM & SHADE SHOP
202 East Oxford Ave.
Del Ray, Alexandria, Va.
for Window Shades, Asphalt Tile, Kitchen Sink Tops, and Linoleum
Bill Michelbach, Prop.

GAINES
Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
907 KING ST., ALEXANDRIA ALEX 3583

VENUS HOUSE OF BEAUTY
Care of Hair and Scalp
Newest and Most Modern Shop in ALEXANDRIA
805 Bashford Lane TEmple 7140
Arlington Forrest Shop at 4817 First St. N. CLebe 2266

FRANK MICHELBACH
Fine Furniture
PHONE - ALEX. 0455

RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
814-816 King Street, Alexandria

HAYMAN'S NEW FASHION SHOP
"Home of Smart Ladies' Wear"
530 KING STREET
in ALEXANDRIA

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO 1 HIGHWAY ALEXANDRIA VA

Quality Merchandise Reasonably Priced
PENNEY'S
J. C. PENNEY CO., INC.
IN ALEXANDRIA
King Street Near Washington

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

RICHMOND

★ "It's Patriotic to Make Them Last" ★
PEOPLE'S SHOE SERVICE
320 E. Broad St. Phone 2-8896
Hats Reblocked, etc.

Back the 6th War Loan for Final Victory!
KAUFMAN'S

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

West End Headquarters
For Official
BOY SCOUT SHOES
BROOKS SHOE STORE
2922 West Cary Street

ROANOKE

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
Delivery Service
108 Grandin Road Dial 2-3128

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Princess Shoppe
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

ARCADE BOOK and CARD SHOP
Exclusive line of Hallmark Greeting Cards
Personally selected books for the retail trade and our lending library.
Room 5, First Huntington Arcade

Huntington
Where Ninth Street crosses Third Ave.
The Store for Thrifty People

Amsbury and Johnson
MEN'S CLOTHING
Smart Wearing Apparel
321 10th Street Phone 4669

FERN-MARIE BEAUTY SHOPPE
322½ NINTH STREET
PHONE 5080

WHEELING

Wheeling Headquarters for
Christmas Cards
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone 3868 917 Market Street
WHEELING, W. VA.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk
Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk
Creamery Butter, Ice Cream
Also
Evaporated Milk
Condensed Whole Milk
Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY — SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Robinson's HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH — DIAL 7-0211

OTTAWA

GIFTS of Distinction

Devlin Furs — favoured for their Beauty and Durability —the most *warmly* appreciated Gift of all—

Handsome — serviceable Fur Coats—Scarves—Jackets and Fur Accessories—

Attractively Priced for Wartime Budgets

Devlins

Gifts

See our wonderful display of Gifts suitable for all occasions, in Fine English China, Cut Glass, Woodware, Pyrex, Artificial Flowers, and many Novelties.

McIntosh & Watts
The China and Gift Shoppe
245-247 Bank Street 2-6383

E. R. FISHER Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

PARTICULAR PEOPLE EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

PRODUCERS MILK

Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

The Southam Company Limited

The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS —LUGGAGE—

P. F. HOWE
Chartered Life Underwriter
"Everything in Leather"
Automobile, Fire, etc.
All Lines of Insurance
478 Broadview Ave. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

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Tel 4-1132, 2 to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ST. CATHERINES

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
MISS KATHLEEN STROHAN
Leonard Hotel, St. Catherines, Ont., Canada

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone Hudson 2830 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday
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Try Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HI 3882

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MAfair 1145 City Wide Delivery

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Ellen Bradley's
Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served
QUALITY • SATISFACTION • SERVICE

Staines FLOWERS
15 East St. Clair Ave., Toronto
Phone MI. 8484 Night MO. 5446

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

JUNCTION 4157
THE CANADA DAIRIES LTD.
We give the best service we possibly can during these war days. But our high quality never varies. Give us a try.
1675 St. Clair W.
TORONTO
A Complete Line of Showcards and Artists' Materials, Hand-Carved Frames.
Artists' Supply Co.
111 King Street West, Toronto 1

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAID AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OVERCOAT TIME
Yes, it's time to prepare for winter days and nights, and we have made sure that you'll be able to secure the winter coat you want. Assembled for your choice is a wide variety of models, shades and patterns in both domestic and English makes, including
BURBERRYS
Max Beauvais
385 St. James Street W.
"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"

In Montreal It's
♦MORGAN'S♦
for British Imports of
DINNERWARE
TARTANS
MUNRO TWEEDS
and OTHER WOOLLENS
Ask for Descriptive Booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING...

FRONTENAC 3131

ELMHURST MILK
Cream Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES

GET OLD DUTCH CLEANS 69 MORE SINKS PER CAN
Use the Phone—We Deliver

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

For
Quality Laundry Work
Try
SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
WI. 4115

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Cheminot (shē-mē'-nō') — South of Metz, France.

Goldap (gōl'-däp) — East Prussian rail town.

Gouin, Félix (fā'-lēks' gwăN) — Elected speaker of the French Consultative Assembly.

Haboudange (à'-bōō'-dăNzh') — Southeast of Metz, France.

Kavtaradze, Sergei (syĭr-gyā'-ĭ kŭf-tŭ-rà'-dzĕ)—Russian Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

Mátra (mä'-trō) — Mountains of Hungary.

Piñamopoan (pē'-nä-mô-pō'-än) — Strategic point on Leyte Island.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Hôpital, L' (lō'-pē-tàl')— Name of a forest near Metz, France.

Jászapáti (yäs'-ō'-pä-tē)— East of Budapest and Jászberény, in Hungary.

Jászberény (yäs'-bē'-răn-y')—East of Budapest in Hungary.

Kweichow (gwā'-jō')— Province in the battle area of China.

Miskolc (mĭsh'-kôlts)— North Hungarian rail junction.

Roermond (rōōr'-mônt)— German bastion 34 miles west of Düsseldorf.

Saishu (sī'-shōō') — One of the main islands of Japan.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, êvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go, sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; κ = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

Rolling Fort

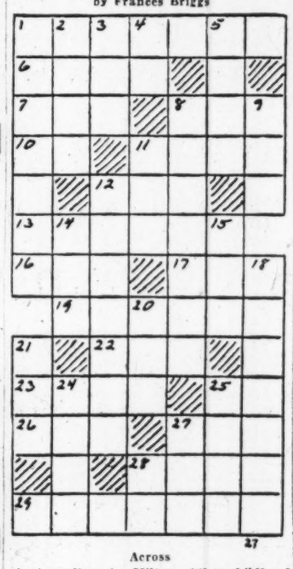
A tank destroyer, the Army M-18, travels 55 miles an hour and carries a 76 millimeter gun with an effective firing range of seven miles.

A Verse for Today . . .

His bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong by the hands of the mighty God of Jacob.—Gen. 49:24.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—According to Milton, "the childhood shows the man" as what "shows the day"?
6—What is a Swedish city at mouth of Ume River?
7—A. A. Milne wrote "Now We Are ——."
8—What is a small insect with two transparent wings?
10—Ant (Fr.).
11—What insect is remarkable for its agility?
12—What prefix signifies "in behalf of"?
13—What is one of Gilbert Islands?
16—Who was a Hebrew judge and high priest of Israel?
17—Epoch.
19—Who is patron saint of Scotland?
22—What is an island of Aegean Sea?
23—Chief national council in several European countries is called what?
25—What is Roman numeral for "6"?
26—Being.
27—What metal is associated with Cornwall?
28—Choristers do what?
29—What was first name of Cadman, American composer?

Down
1—What is name of titular character in Victor Herbert's "The Fortune Teller"?
2—To leave out.
3—What is first name of Stout, American writer?
4—Symbol for natrium.
5—What is a river of Africa?
8—What intrigued Ferdinand the Bull?
9—To deviate from one's course.
11—What is a friar's title?
12—What do you call the sons of a sovereign?
14—What State was admitted to American Union in 1819 (abbr.)?
15—Exist.
18—What are coverings to shelter from sun's rays?
20—Speck.
21—What is a poem suited to be set to music?
24—What is twelfth part of a foot?
25—What is the woody climbing plant that produces grapes?
27—Sesame.
28—Senior (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Henry Boltinoff

"She's been with us for 60 years! Stubbornest individual I ever met!"

Brevities

The quality of bread and sausages is to be improved. Or, to put it another way, the quality of bread is to be improved.—Punch.

The Boston cream pie isn't a pie, Boston says it isn't from Boston, and if it's all the same we'll take apple.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Today's Quotation

Not what we have, but what we enjoy, constitutes our abundance.
—J. Petit-Senn

In Lighter Vein

Dissolved

Two soldiers home on leave were having a chat.

"But weren't you engaged last time we met?" asked one. "What happened? Did you break it off?"

"No, not exactly."

"Then she did?"

"No, she didn't."

"Well, then—"

"You see, she told me what her clothes cost, and I told her what my pay was. Then our engagement sagged in the middle and gently dissolved."—Exchange.

More Than Words

"I don't like your dog. Every time I come he barks and I don't trust him. I'd come oftener if it wasn't for your dog."

"A dog," said the host without blinking, "is man's best friend."

Then the Officers!

A 16-year-old girl attended a dance at the Officer's Club, her first military social affair.

Later she made an enthusiastic report to her parents.

"It was wonderful," she said. "At first I danced with second lieutenants, but later I danced with the officers." — Armored News.

This Strange World

(Associated Press)

Jill Poole, 15, set a world record in bell ringing when she took part in the ringing of the Cambridge Surprise Maximus at Leicester Cathedral, Leicester, Eng. The ringing on 12 bells involved 280 changes and took three hours and 59 minutes to complete.

The London Gazette records that A. J. V. E. P. C. M. A. T. A. D. Camilleri of Eastleigh, Hampshire, Eng., is to assume the name of Aurelius Joseph Camillin. Small wonder—those initials stand for Aurelius, Joseph, Vincent, Emmanuel, Pius, Carmel, Marianus, Arnettus, Thomas, Aloysius, Dominic.

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Electroic Fire-Detecting Cabinet Can Warn of Fires at Sea?

A simple but ingenious sea-going smoke detector has been devised for the protection of ships.

Tubes or air ducts bring samples of air from a number of danger spots in different parts of the ship. These tubes all converge in a smoke-detecting cabinet, usually located in the wheelhouse.

Samples of air from first one and then another of these tubes are run through a long tube in the cabinet past a sensitive photo-electric eye. If smoke is present in the sample, it will momentarily cloud the vision of the "eye," causing it to energize a relay which, in turn, closes an electric circuit which rings an alarm. The particular part of the ship from which that air sample was taken also is indicated automatically.

Each air sample, after running through the detector cabinet, is released into the wheelhouse. Consequently, if for any reason the alarm fails to sound when smoky air passes in front of the photoelectric eye, the ejection of the smoky air into the room will give warning of fire by the smell.

What the Trivium Refers To?

In the curriculum of the early universities, the first three of the seven liberal arts—grammar, logic and rhetoric—were known as the trivium.—W. P. Keasbey.

Sapodilla Chicle

Sapodilla trees, native to tropical America, yield a highly prized edible fruit, but are more appreciated in the United States perhaps because the bark yield a milky latex known as chicle, the basis of chewing gum.

NEWS ITEM— A SHORTAGE OF MEN'S PAJAMAS IS THREATENED
NOT FASCINATING, BUT SERVICEABLE
CARTRIGHT, HAVE YOU SEEN MY NIGHT DRESS?
?
I KNOW— BUT IT'S WARM!

The Taffles—*Why Bother?* By Palmer

WHAT DO YOU GET OUT OF READING THE DICTIONARY?
WELL— SUPPOSE SOMEONE TRIED A STRANGE WORD ON ME —
LIKE "OLLAPODRIDA" OR "STRADISMUS"— I'D WANT TO KNOW WHAT HE MEANT.
WHY?
BLANK
Hom Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Careless Talk* By Le Pelley

POP... LOOK... IT'S SNOWING... IT'S SNOWING.... LOOK...
OH... WELL... MAYBE IT ISN'T SNOW.... MAYBE THEY'RE EMPTYING ASHES NEXT DOOR....
OH... AH... SAY.. THAT REMINDS ME....
WON'T I EVER LEARN NOT TO TALK SO MUCH!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Will Do for a Start Anyway* By Rodgers

The Gloom Chasers voted to heed Sponge's plea and do every thing they could to prevent the spread of Jerry's anti-cat propaganda—
After which they called for a report from the committee on postwar improvements—
Shucks! "I.W. wagged "You've just passed as fine a postwar program as this committee could possibly suggest!"
And with that Q.T. and I heartily agreed!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Juno Is On the March* By The Hagers

HIYA, WAD! I SEE YOU HAVE A NEW JOB.
YES, I'M HELPING JACK GET STARTED. WHAT WILL IT BE, TED?
A GLASS OF ORANGE JUICE AND A COUPLE OF WAFFLES.
YOU WOULD.
IS JACK UNFAIR TO HIS HELP? I SEE YOU ARE BEING PICKETED.
I HAVE NO COMPLAINT.
JUNO DUCK!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Hold That Line

The pay increase granted steel workers by the War Labor Board's decision is disturbing, if not actually alarming, not because the boost is large, but for a number of even more cogent reasons: (1) This increase can only be the forerunner of others. (2) It was awarded to a pressure group who already were in the higher-wage brackets. (3) It comes in a critical period in the fight against inflation. (4) It applies to a basic industry and thus affects production costs throughout a great part of the economic structure.

The question of whether the wage increase mathematically breaks the Little Steel Formula is one for the statisticians. It is substantial enough in any case to affect the national wage situation.

In addition to raising the base pay of the night-shift workers, it will in effect, raise the basic rate of the lowest-paid plants to that of the highest through that portion of the decision calling for elimination of certain inequalities. And by establishing vacations with pay and a severance wage for employees of plants or sections of plants closing down permanently, the decision takes the first step in far-reaching policy.

The decision will have certain immediate and more or less obvious effects. The steel industry estimates that it will cost around fifty million dollars a year. The total cost in dollars is less significant actually, however, than the added cost of producing each ton of steel. But this fifty million, taken mostly out of taxes and added to the pay envelopes, raises by that much the pressure of unsatisfied buying power. And it goes without saying that WLB's retreat in this one sector will encourage every other group now pressing or hoping to press for raises.

It is fair to the over-all campaign against inflation to point out that by and large the Government has held the line pretty well against breaking a wage level already set high before Pearl Harbor. When war work was still "defense work," the country, for better or for worse, assured a quick flow of competent manpower to such production by paying top wages. Perhaps, until actual attack by enemies from without crystallized public sentiment, that was the logical and only possible course in a system of free enterprise. And since the United States had not constructed an absolutely rigid structure of controls, the system had to have some flexibility to avoid sudden cracking.

But this is, above all, the time to join flexibility with firmness; to see to it that the unavoidable bulges are permitted in places which ease things for the many rather than for the most persistent and militant. The more bending to the pressure of those already in the upper pay strata, the higher will go the cost of living and the greater becomes the burden on the less-organized wage earners and the great numbers of white-collar workers.

Last summer the country, quite understandably, talked and thought in terms of an early ending of the European war. That expectation has been revised. America is now in a critical period on the home front during which the line against inflation must be held until the day when a released flow of civilian goods can serve to absorb that pent-up buying power which every granting of wage increase renders more dangerous.

Kenesaw Mountain Landis

Like Malvern Hill Barnum, World War I General, he was named for a battlefield of the Civil War, but it was not merely his geographical-military name that attracted public attention to Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who has just passed on.

As a Federal Judge in Chicago, he had a reputation for honesty and intolerance of evil. It was he who imposed the 29-million-dollar fine on the old Standard Oil Company. When he was first chosen in 1921 as National Baseball Commissioner, he succeeded a three-man commission that had sometimes found it difficult to avoid "baseball politics." Moreover, it was at a time when the American national sport was facing a national scandal because of the Chicago "Black Sox" world series gambling crookedness.

Baseball was never sorry it made the choice. The judge helped the game to regain its reputation. Players and club owners alike found their trust never misplaced, for the judge had a real interest in the individuals as well as in the ethical conduct of the business.

Italy's Cabinet Crisis

Nothing will be solved by the present reconstruction of the Italian Cabinet. This is a crisis of frustration. None of the parties wants a basic settlement at this time.

The parties of the left are waiting for liberation of northern Italy, which is the powerhouse of political energy in the nation and which will inevitably dominate any final settlement. The moderate groups are playing for time in a situation so tense and confused that the voice of moderation is drowned out. The Monarchists, while not anxious to wait until north Italy is freed, know that they could not win in any showdown now.

This is a period of the most acute transition in Italy. The country is half slave and half—well, we cannot call it free, but the trend is in that direction, and for this reason any government must be in essence transitory.

But a few points are worthy of note. The hopes which Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt held out in their Hyde Park statement, after the last Quebec Conference, have not in fact been realized. The Allied Government has dropped the word "Control" from its title but not the reins of political control from its hands.

Another facet worth watching is the profit which the Monarchists are extracting from the situation. Because Premier Bonomi is in favor of the monarchy, he has managed to play up the role of Prince Umberto, who will now pretend to choose a new premier. A legend is being refurbished.

Secretary of State

President Wilson's unhappy experience with the League of Nations manifestly made a big impression on the Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson Cabinet. It is one bit of history which Franklin D. Roosevelt has long resolved to avoid repeating. That resolve is likely to be the key to the situation arising from the resignation of Secretary Hull.

Mr. Roosevelt believes Mr. Wilson's chief failure was in dealing with Congress, particularly the Senate. He has had his own difficulties with Congress, but on the question of peace plans he has repeatedly sought to conciliate the men whose approval he must have for the basic peace settlement. He has refrained from offering any specific peace program as a "must."

On the positive side, he has backed Mr. Hull's continuing consultation on peace plans with a bi-partisan group from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In selecting a successor he will certainly hope to find a leader whose influence with Congress will approach that of Mr. Hull.

That qualification weighs against two of the most prominently mentioned possibilities — Vice-President Wallace and Undersecretary Stettinius. Among many liberals Mr. Wallace has come to hold in the Democratic Party something of the place of Wendell Willkie in the Republican. He is warmly regarded in Latin America and recently carried out a diplomatic mission in China and Siberia. But he has incurred so much enmity among conservatives, especially in the South, and has so failed to develop administrative teamwork that Mr. Roosevelt dropped him as a running mate in the election.

Mr. Stettinius, as a businessman, would have more of the confidence of conservatives. He has done well in bringing new vigor into the administrative end of the State Department. But he has no political friendships or influence in Congress. The man who most nearly fills the bill from that standpoint is former Supreme Court Justice James F. Byrnes. Mr. Byrnes had a long career in Congress and is particularly well liked by former colleagues in the Senate.

The problem of trying to find someone to fill Mr. Hull's shoes indicates how large those shoes are. The Secretary of State has been by far the biggest figure in the Roosevelt Cabinet. In personal diplomacy he has scored triumphs in Latin America and Russia. In policy his reciprocal trade agreements mark a turning point in America's economic relations with the world.

But it has been the man's deep integrity which has won a unique place for him in public affection and esteem. It is not too much to say that in this respect Mr Hull will be irreplaceable. And it is in his hold not merely on Congress, but on public confidence, that President Roosevelt might well look for the chief qualification of a successor who can carry through a lasting peace settlement.

Let's Help to Cross It Off

Three Weavers

The Wide Horizon

By Mabel F. Knight

My three Indian friends, Manuel, Luis, and Pablo, are demonstrating without realizing it how they can be independent, happy, and useful in Mexico today, when food prices have risen and the lot of the poor is difficult, to say the least.

These three Indians are weavers, and good ones. Although they live far apart from one another, there is a similarity in what they have accomplished, since they have become self-supporting, and in the case of Luis and Pablo have provided a lucrative business for others.

The work of my three friends might be called good, better, best. Take Manuel in San Miguel Allende, State of Guanajuato. His home is on one of those narrow streets that actually run down hill. Though most of the doors in that seemingly bleak wall of adobe houses are closed, Manuel's stands invitingly open. In his pajama-like costume, bareheaded and wearing *huaraches*, there he sits at his loom near the open doorway and spins those *sarapes* that have become noted for their fast colors and geometric, Indian designs.

The back door of his two-room, simply furnished house is open also, and through it there is a vista of blooms and shade trees. He has no helper, his is a one-man performance, yet in a town where most of the Indians win a bare sustenance from the land they try so hard to cultivate, Manuel has made a name for himself and earns enough to support his family. Manuel has no desire for fame and riches. We know that by the cheerful songs he sings. He takes pride in his work, is happy, and was pleased to think we liked his *sarapes*, which he sells in the market, to tourists and to the students who enroll in the art school.

* * *

Now Luis in Tehuantepec, State of Oaxaca, has gone a step farther as he has branched out and provides work for five Indians, but as far as dress goes is a counterpart of Manuel. Were his house larger, he would have quite a business. I am glad his thatched-roof home is on a hill and so withstood the recent inundation. It is warm in Tehuantepec, even in January when I was there, so Luis had his looms set up in the large, airy front room, with the sides open to any cool breeze. We were guided to his home by the singing of Indians, keeping time to the rhythmic thud of the looms.

Luis took time off to explain that he now had enough orders to keep his men busy for months to come. Most of his finished work goes to the States, particularly California. He, too, is satisfied with business as it is, though he did say the cost of yarn had increased, which made it necessary to raise the price of his *sarapes* and the bolts of woolen for dresses and suits. Luis has not only become a self-respecting businessman but has imbued the other Indians with a desire to do likewise, though they told us they preferred to weave *sarapes*, rather than one-piece goods of a monotonous hue. Luis and his "little factory" are bringing happiness to five families in Tehuantepec.

* * *

Last comes smiling Pablo in Guadalupita, State of Mexico. Pablo is independent of any high price of yarns. He shears his own sheep, cards the wool, dyes it in natural colors with pure vegetable dyes, spins his yarn on the wheel he made and then weaves his *sarapes* on his hand loom. More than that, he has persuaded practically the entire village to go and do likewise. Modest Pablo doesn't think he has accomplished anything unusual, but visit that little village near Toluca, in a locality which the Indians boast is the best and cleanest in Mexico, and there in plazas and patios looms are set up and a merry crowd is busy about their work. They make homespun woolens, embroider blouses, do drawn work, and weave. Inspired by the genius of their master craftsman, Pablo, the entire village is economically independent. Although tourists come there once a week in the dry season, they do not depend upon them for their sales, but rather take their goods to the Friday market at Toluca or to other smaller markets near by. Or else they barter with their friends in villages where the chief handcraft is pottery, or the making of furniture, or *rebozo* weaving.

Rooms opening on patios are inclined to be dark, so Pablo and the others in the village set up their looms outdoors between October and May, the dry season. But in their two-room homes, besides the beds, chairs and tables made in Tenancingo, there are bright flowers in gay pottery dishes from Metepec, where Indians mold their pottery without the aid of a potter's wheel.

And so my three friends, Manuel, Luis, and Pablo, have shown that Indians in Mexico can be self-supporting, that they can beat the high cost of living by barter, trade, weaving, and above all the desire to be independent, not rich, but with comfortable homes and a table supplied with the food they like best.

Fort Worth's Colorful Chief Booster

An Intimate Message From Texas

By Neal Stanford

Our fly-by-day-and-night tour of Texas inevitably brought us one day to Fort Worth. Now no political celebrity—preferably of the Democratic persuasion—nor a visiting fireman of the journalistic profession (unless he comes from Dallas) can pass through the fair city of Fort Worth and avoid Amon Carter. Amon Carter is to Fort Worth what Jesse Jones is to Houston, what President Roosevelt is to the New Deal, what a spark plug is to a motor. He owns and publishes the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, among other activities. Its masthead is typically Carter. It claims the largest circulation in Texas and exultantly announces it is Fort Worth-owned. For the twoscore newsmen touring Texas it was as inevitable in passing through Fort Worth that they cross Amon Carter's path as that he play host to them.

The rivalry between Dallas and Fort Worth, which dates long before Fort Worth's move to compete with the Dallas fair in 1936, is as dependent on Amon Carter as anyone. He seems to revel in needling his civic neighbor. Some have attributed this to industrial or professional jealousy. It really is neither. Mr. Carter won't eat in Dallas, he won't buy clothes in Dallas, won't stop over in Dallas, not because he fears Dallasans but because he genuinely believes that anything done in Dallas can be done infinitely better in Fort Worth. And besides, it is good business to keep the two cities at the point of provocation—it helps advertising and circulation.

But Mr. Carter is as unique in his hobbies as he is in his chosen vocation. No man of real or synthetic renown passes through Fort Worth without acquiring en route a broad-brimmed Dobbs or Stetson Texan hat with the compliments of Mr. Carter (his "Shady Oak Special") with the giver's name stamped inside, plus homilies such as "The latchstring always hangs outside" and "Fort Worth—where the West begins." Mr. Carter has three closets full of various sized hats at his club apartment and restocks his supply continually. Topnotch celebrities don't have to get their hats by visiting Fort Worth. Thus he has supplied President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and half-a-dozen other bigwigs with combination beaver-felt hats that, believe it or not, cost $150 apiece.

But Amon Carter not only dispenses hats, he also collects them, though only from the great. Thus he has a couple of Mr. Roosevelt's—a dilapidated straw used in fishing and a dirty, wornout felt campaign headgear. Half a dozen three- and four-star Admirals and Generals, including Hap Arnold, Bill Halsey, and Nimitz, have sent him their service caps. His office rooms are a cross in miniature between the Smithsonian Institution and a de luxe junk shop.

He has two interests other than Fort Worth which are immediately apparent on entering his office suite—the late Will Rogers and Mr. Carter's son, Amon, Junior, who is now a prisoner of war in Germany. A light perpetually burns over a picture of the homely, humorous Oklahoman on Editor Carter's desk, which is piled a foot high with letters and—presumably—Will Rogers memorabilia. On every wall and shelf there are pictures, from miniature to life-size, of Amon Carter, Jr.—as a newsboy, as a student at military school, getting a check for $1,000 on his twenty-first birthday, in his officer's uniform. Amon, Sr.'s, interests may be world-wide, but they center in Fort Worth, in Will Rogers, in his son.

It was not my original intention to devote so much space to this one Fort Worthian. But somehow his dominating personality seems to characterize the individuality, the vigor and vitality of his city.

Though the Star-Telegram's editor played the role of host for the "visiting firemen," it remained for the Fort Worth Press, a Scripps-Howard paper, to give us the most royal journalistic welcome of our stay in Fort Worth, if not anywhere in Texas. They had gone to considerable effort and ingenuity in devoting the top third of their Page One and practically all of Page Three to welcoming us individually and collectively to Fort Worth and giving us as readable and complete a summary of a city's accomplishments and enterprises as we have encountered on the whole trip.

The World of Dr. Johnson

The Bookshelf

In order even to begin to understand Dr. Johnson (admitting that anyone ever has), a person needs to possess the elements of a philosopher, a scholar, a humorist, a humanitarian. And Joseph Wood Krutch, critic, man of letters, teacher, can qualify. Proof of this lies in the reading of his admirable biography, SAMUEL JOHNSON (New York: Holt, $3.75). It is a safe guess that a good many copies of Boswell's Life are going to be sheepishly lifted down from dust-ridden top shelves of libraries.

Not that Boswell has really gone unread for long. But people whose copies of Boswell are dog-eared and stained will be grateful for Mr. Krutch's reminders; and people who are comparatively unacquainted with Dr. Johnson and his world will discover in this thick volume the perfect introduction.

Many of both classes may perhaps not have realized with what a small portion of Johnson's life Boswell dealt—to be exact, only the last twenty-one years. Mr. Krutch delves eagerly into the years before Boswell received his first cold bow from the testy Doctor in Mr. Davies' bookshop in Russell Street, Covent Garden; he does a gratefully fulsome job of painting in the setting—from Litchfield all the way to Fleet Street—and the faces and characteristics of Johnson's household and companions.

* * *

There are in this volume long critical examinations of Johnson's Preface and Notes for Shakespeare's Plays and for his "Lives of the Poets." How many, the present author wonders, who imagine Johnson's works to be unreadable today have ever actually attempted them? And, alternately with these lengthy and expert treatises, we have the human side of the man: Johnson, the man about town who proclaimed: "No, Sir, when a man is tired of London, he is tired of life"; Johnson, the frequenter of taverns; Johnson, friend to all the most distinguished figures in the London of his day; and, above all, Johnson the conversationalist, whether sitting in his favorite corner of the Mitre Tavern or in the library of the Thrale's villa at Streatham where, when the company bored him, he frankly rose from his chair and strode over to examine the books on the walls, standing so close that his eyelashes fairly touched the titles.

In a manner of speaking, when one sets down the word "conversationalist," one has told the whole. Fashionable men looked down upon Johnson because he was none too careful about his linen, because his wig was not always straight nor his stockings properly adjusted; women, Mrs. Thrale at first and Miss Fanny Burney, were shocked and annoyed by his brusqueness and incivility.

One and all succumbed as soon as he began really to talk. No sooner did that familiar "Sir" come booming from the massive man than the company's attention was diverted from tea-cups and gossip; for Dr. Johnson was speaking, he was his masterful self, the most important and commanding person in the room. Sometimes, it is true, it was talk for the sake of talk, discussion; but, as Mr. Krutch shows his readers, Johnson, though embroidering his topic endlessly, was always saying something worth hearing.

* * *

And so it is that, for most of the public, Johnson the superlatively human person is most absorbing. He is here between the covers of Mr. Krutch's biography. He is not easy to explain, but then genius never is. Hence it is perhaps enough that Mr. Krutch has caught him and in this book holds him firmly up to the public gaze. He embarks upon long and able explanations of such matters as the effect upon the Doctor of the granting of the pension; or the true character of Mr. Boswell, the young lawyer from Scotland, a country so abhorred by Dr. Johnson; or the reason for the final quarrel between Mrs. Thrale-Piozzi and Dr. Johnson, her former idol.

But it is Samuel Johnson, the man, comprising the contrary qualities of cruelty and great pity, of boldness and timidity, of childishness and amazing wisdom—a man of genius who would leave a brilliant company of which he was the leading spirit to stumble over the cobblestones of London, home in the dark to drink tea with old blind Mrs. Williams, in Gough Square, before she went to bed.

Through this work of Mr. Krutch's, people will approach nearer, at least, to an understanding; and in doing so they will lose themselves for a little time in the delicious world of eighteenth-century London. For his readers' assistance, Mr. Krutch has included at the end of his book not one index, but three.

M. W.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

German Political Thinking

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While the opinion has been generally expressed that the German people are of a politically immature mentality and that there have been no signs among them of constructive political thinking and action, my personal contacts and experiences in Germany up to 1924 were such that I cannot readily agree with these views.

During the period following the termination of World War I and my departure there were many events which I could cite to show that the German people did not follow political or any other one line of thought blindly. They are too numerous to give in detail; so I must generalize. Along the lines of political belief it was not uncommon for members of the same family to be in several camps. Political discussions engaged much of the time of the German youth. Community governments along experimental lines were frequently tried out.

Along the lines of education many new departures were made. As evidence of this, I recall that the celebrated Winnetka system of education for children, which allows for individual capacity of the pupil, had some of its roots in German experimental fields of education.

The German party system and democratic thought did not meet their doom because the people were inclined to be like sheep in accepting another's philosophy, but were overwhelmed due to the fact that they derived most of their support from people who were attempting to uphold them in face of the want and woe that was the common lot of most of us during this time. The Nazi party, on the other hand, was well financed from within and without the country, and it had the support of the industrialists and military class. It can be readily seen that it was united in one party with powerful interests behind, while we of the democratic and liberal front were divided into many groups and for the most part impoverished.

Chicago — CLARA LEFEVRE KOENIG

Not "Superman"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"The returning soldier will be full of bitterness toward the civilian who could stay at home, who got the fat profits and wages while he, the G. I., got 'hell.' His demands for privileges will be exacting." Such is the frequently heard warning.

Contrary to many bandwagon opinions that the G. I. is always right and must be given everything he wants, jobs, security, etc., I would refrain from making promises which cannot be kept and which may drive 12 million disappointed Americans into the camps of radical organizations. By promising what we cannot do we might cause just what we are trying to avoid.

An alternative would be to acknowledge our past inability to create sufficient jobs in peacetime and our past failure of avoiding wars. That inability and that failure is to be shared by civilians and soldiers alike. To recognize that every one of us is coresponsible for depression and war by our disconcern for our neighbor and our sole concern for getting rich, getting things for ourselves can be a point of departure toward a better living together.

Only by recognition of the concerns and knowledge of other people, other nationalities, other ways of life besides our own, only by interest in our local, State and Federal community can we achieve the jobs and security we are now talking about.

Let's, therefore, get together, form all kinds of mixed groups for discussion, play and exchange of ideas so that we can learn to know each other.

Almost all of us have suffered from depressions and are suffering from war. We all are guilty of neglecting our duties as citizens of a modern nation. We all should contribute toward avoiding future depressions and wars. Fear of tomorrow must and can disappear. Not the President of the United States, not Superman, but only we, the people, can create security, jobs, and peace.

E. PETER WINTER

Kansas City, Mo.

Black Sateen for France

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our committee recently received from the French authorities in France the following cable which I believe and hope will be of great interest to the many friends of France:

> All clothes received to date have been distributed and immensely appreciated as shown by the moving letters received from Normandy.

Since receiving this cable, we have sent other supplies, but the need is so immediate that only the greatest possible effort will be of real help. We need clothes, clean and in good condition. Furthermore, we need black sateen with which to make aprons for the French children. They are now going back to school under their own flag and it has always been a French tradition for the girls to wear black aprons to school. Now that blackout rehearsals are, fortunately, a thing of the past for American householders, we hope that they will donate the black sateen to our organization, which will make the aprons. All supplies will be gratefully received and should be sent to American Relief for France, Inc., 121 Newbury Street, Boston.

ORSON ADAMS, JR., President,
Massachusetts Committee,
American Relief for France, Inc.
Boston.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.